MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 OCTOBER 1980

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Bani-Sadr Interview--In an interview with Eric Rouleau of LE MONDE, Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said that at the beginning of August Iran obtained the particulars of Iraq's invasion plan as well as a "detailed account of talks that took place in France among Iranian counterrevolutionies, Iraqi representatives and U.S. and Israeli military experts." Bani-Sadr said Iran paid a "high price" for this information, but it proved to be "astonishingly accurate." He went on to accuse the United States of playing an "active part" in planning the Iraqi aggression and of using the current situation to implement its strategy in the Middle East and he declared that releasing the hostages would not alter the U.S. policy toward Iran. Bani-Sadr said that the Soviet ambassador "assured" him that the USSR is not providing Iraq with military equipment and that he believes in the "sincerity of the USSR's neutrality." He also stated that Iran is obtaining war materiel from "international dealers." The Iranian president warned that Iran would deal "savage blows" to any Arab country that assists the Iraqis and "would have no hesitation" in closing the Strait of Hormuz if other states were to enter the war. He said he is "disappointed" with the European attitude toward the conflict, particularly France's "so-called neutrality."

Military Situation--Tehran radio carried an interview with Iranian Acting Chief of Staff Valiollah Fallahi in which he said that having stopped the Iraqi offensive, the Iranian forces are preparing for the start of a counteroffensive. Fallahi expressed optimism over the course the war is taking, saying that in Khuzestan the enemy has been "pinned down" outside of Dezful, that two Iraqi columns moving toward Ahvaz have been destroyed and Khorramshahr is "completely in the hands of our forces" and that the situation is turning Iran's way along the western front as well.

The status of Khorramshahr continued to be disputed by the two sides. An Iranian Joint Staff statement carried by Tehran radio reiterated Fallahi's assertion of complete Iranian control over the city. Tehran also said Transport Minister Kalantari visited the Khorramshahr railway station and the port area, the latter of which the Iraqis claim to have captured. INA reported that the battle for Khorramshahr has become a war of commandos fighting in the "middle of the town" after the fall of the port section.

Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by INA and Baghdad radio, reported Iraqi airraids on the Asabad satellite station, the Dezful and Reza'iyeh airports, several sites in Abadan, powerstations in Masjed Soleyman and military concentrations in Dehloran and the area of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. An Iranian Joint Staff statement, carried by Tehran radio, added that the Iraqis bombed Shustar. The Iraqi communiques also reported Iranian airstrikes against civilian and economic targets in Kirkuk and As-Sulaymaniyah.

KUNA, Citing the Kuwaiti paper AL-'ANBA, reported that Jordan has asked France to supply Iraq with Crotale ground-to-air missiles to protect the Iraqi nuclear reactor. According to the paper, the request is the result of an "agreement" between King Husayn and Saddam Husayn during the former's recent visit to Baghdad.

The Paris paper LE MONDE reported that Iran has asked French "industrialists" connected with the aircraft industry to ensure the "maintenance" of certain types of American military equipment that Iran has had difficulty keeping operational for lack of spare parts. The paper said the Iranian request particularly applies to "hundreds" of helicopters purchased by the former shah.

In an interview with the Baghdad paper ATH-THAWRAH, reported by INA, the staff brigadier general commanding the Iraqi Navy claimed that his forces had driven the Iranian Navy from the battle area within a week of the start of the fighting. According to the Iraqi commander, the Iranian Navy has taken "refuge" in the Strait of Hormuz in order to be safe from Iraqi missile fire. He added that the Iraqi Navy has been ordered to attack Iranian naval forces in the gulf and to besiege them at Khur 'Abdollah and that only small Iranian gunboats now dare approach the Iraqi coast. In his interview with Tehran radio, Acting Chief of Staff Fallahi said little about Iranian naval activities, noting only that Iran has "superiority" in the western half of the gulf and has had no clashes with the Iraqis in the eastern sector.

A Defense Ministry statement, carried by Baghdad radio, announced the callup of all men born in 1956 and certain other more limited categories of conscriptees.

Tehran radio reported that Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani met with the Soviet ambassador in Tehran and asserted that people like Iraqi leader Saddam Husayn and Afghan leader Babrak Karmal should not be able to fight against "revolutionary people and their nations by relying on the Soviet Union." Rafsanjani also told the Soviet envoy that Iran expects the effects of the boycotts and embargoes against it to be tempered by the "sound support" of "countries that are aware of the value of revolutions."

Kurdish Programming

The Khomeyni and Saddam Husayn regimes have been trying to exploit the dissatisfaction of the Kurdish minorities in Iran and Iraq--each of which has a current history of armed rebellion against central authority--as a means to help them in their war efforts. Both Baghdad and Tehran radios have mediumwave Kurdish services, and broadcasts over these beams have been urging the targeted Kurdish audiences to stand up for their rights in armed rebellion and help their compatriots throughout the country to overthrow the host governments. In its commentaries, Baghdad radio's Kurdish service has urged the Kurds in Iranian Kordestan to "seize the opportunity" presented by the Iraqi invasion and "rise up against the ayatollahs." The radio has said that while some Kurds in Iran are dying in the struggle for the "national rights of Iranian Kordestan," others are capitulating to oppression and the "racist policy" of the ayatollahs. According to the radio, Iraq's aim is to expose the true enemies of all the Iranian nationalities and to help the Kurds in Iran achieve "autonomy." Commentaries carried by Tehran radio's Kurdish service have in turn appealed to the Kurds and all nationalities and segments of Iraqi society to rise up and topple the Saddam Husayn government and have appealed to Iraqi soldiers to turn their weapons on the Baghdad regime.

Also broadcasting to the Kurdish population of Iraq is the clandestine shortwave beam Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan, the radio of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan. The radio, primarily concerned with the Kurds in Iraq, has taken a pro-Iran stance and described the Iraqi regime not only as the enemy of the Kurds in Iraq, but also as that of the entire Kurdish nation. It has charged the Iraqi Government with "plundering and Arabizing" the Kurds in Iraq and turning them into "Ba'thists" and with creating rivalry among the Kurds to prevent them from achieving their "national and democratic goals." The radio has called on Iraqi Kurds to "seize the opportunity" to overthrow the Saddam Husayn regime, which, it has declared, is waging an "illegitimate war against the revolution of the Iranian peoples," and to help liberate the Iraqi people and establish a "coalition democratic rule through elections and real self-rule for Kurdistan."

Segments of the broadcasts of these three radios monitored through 6 October indicate no change in their programming patterns since the beginning of the war.

Jordan

According to Jerusalem radio, King Husayn has postponed his visit to the Soviet Union in light of reports that the USSR has offered arms to Iran. The radio said "reporters" had seen Soviet, Hungarian and Bulgarian freighters en route to Iran via Turkey. Monitored Jordanian media, which have already reported that Husayn is to visit the Soviet Union in mid-October, have not mentioned a postponement of the visit.

Syria

TASS reported that President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow on 8 October and was welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andrey Gromyko and other officials.

The Damascus paper TISHRIN, in an editorial reported by Damascus radio, said that Al-Asad's visit is of "extraordinary strategic importance." The paper declared that "strategic balance" between Syria and the "Zionist enemy" is an "urgent necessity" in the current phase and that the Soviet Union realizes the "legitimacy and fairness" of this requirement.

Libya

Tripoli radio's Voice of the Arab Homeland announced that "revolution forces" have marched on the media and formed revolution committees to run the broadcasting and press agency services, the press, cultural centers and other forms of information dissemination. The radio said this action will make the information media a "platform" through which to instigate the masses to "exercise their authority and possess their wealth and arms" and a voice for revolutionary people throughout the world, and is the result of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's call during his 1 September speech commemorating the Libyan revolution in which he tasked the revolution committees with taking over the media. The radio also reported that it will henceforth be known as the "Radio of the Voice of the Arab Homeland, the voice of the popular revolution, the voice of the revolution of the future."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL ADDRESSES VETERAN 'REVOLUTIONARY FIGHTERS' IN KABUL

LD071850 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] received a number of revolutionary struggling fighters who 2 months ago had gone to the Chak-e Wardag front to struggle against the enemies of our homeland and freedom and who have returned victoriously to Kabul. The prime minister received them in the garden of the Revolutionary Council headquarters at 1700 today and talked with them in an atmosphere permeated with sincerity.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports that Karmal was welcomed with particular warmth by our courageous, brave and revolutionary youths.

Babrak Karmal, after hugging each of the revolutionary struggling fighters on the path to freedom and kissing their cheeks with revolutionary sincerity, said to them: Dear and heroic comrades, in this atmosphere and at this moment, allow me on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, Politburo, Secretariat and the DRA Presidium, and particularly on my own behalf, to present to you the deepest, the most compassionate and the most sincere struggling greetings. I offer my struggling prayers to the souls of those comrades who have lost their lives in the defense of our honor, national pride, independence, territorial integrity and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution, particularly in its new stage of development. Let us stand in respect for our martyred comrades and observe a moment of silence.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that after the moment of silence, the secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA said: As I look at your faces I see invincible determination, courage and bravery, as well as the faces of the builders of a new society. My sincere wish is that, if the party allowed me, if the regulations and rules allowed me, I also could have stood at the side of you youths in the hot fortress of struggle and could have fought with you under the unbearable conditions that you have faced, even at those times when you fought with empty hands against the enemy, who is supported by the enemies of Afghanistan such as the U.S. world-devouring imperialists, the Chinese hegemonist chauvanists, the Pakistani reactionary circles, the Arab reactionaries and the reactionaries personified by As-Sadat.

In his speech Karmal said: We have a very great and historic duty to uproot the final remnants of the enemy from the country and to see to it that every one of our oppressed people in the cities, villages and districts feels secure and enjoys freedom, independence and prosperity. Not even a mosquito may cross our borders without our permission. I assure you that the realization of these goals is very, very near, and we are advancing in order to reach these goals successfully. I assure you and advise you officially that the bloodthirsty and savage bands and the foreign mercenaries and servants, the servants of U.S. imperialism, the regional reaction and Chinese chauvanism, who were exported to our country from the territory of Pakistan, with the help of the heroic army and the help of you courageous and patriotic youths, and the assistance of our peace-loving friends in the great USSR, have been crushed as a whole. Our enemies are condemned to eternal defeat; they have been condemned and they have been defeated.

The BAKHTAR reporter adds that, before Babrak Karmal's talk, our struggling and revolutionary youths who have returned victoriously from the hot front of Chak-e Wardag were introduced to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, by Hasmat Awrang, deputy provincial committee secretary.

KARMAL RECEIVES NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

LD072314 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutions Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received this morning at Revolution Council headquarters Mladen Nikolov Mladenov, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the DRA, who presented his credentials. Shah Mohammad Dost, the foreign minister, 'Abdurrasul Waseq, the head of the Revolution Council office and Sayed 'Abdurrazag 'Abedi, chief of protocol at the foreign ministry, were also present.

COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD062130 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of commerce, returned home this afternoon after a friendly and official visit to Bulgaria. He had gone to that country at the invitation of the minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria and had visited the international fair at Plovdiv during his stay there. He has carried out some discussions concerning the expansion of trade relations between the two countries. He was welcomed by Deputy Minister 'Abdolsalam and some other officials from the Ministry of Commerce and the Bulgarian ambassador to Kabul at the Kabul International Airport.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER COMMENTS ON ACCORD WITH BULGARIA

LD072038 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 07 Oct 80

[Text] Fazel Rahim Momand, minister of agriculture and land reform, who led the Afghan delegation which recently went to Sofia to participate in the Afghan-Bulgarian Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, granted an interview on this visit to BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY when he returned, during which he said:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has granted Afghanistan credit worth $35 million for the following projects: A tanning factory in Herat, the construction and expansion of the fruit and vegetable-processing factory in Qandahar; a brick factory in Kabul with capacity of 50 million bricks annually, a juice producing factory, milk and veal production farms, and the construction of two fish farms in Baghlan and Balkh Provinces.

The minister of agriculture and land reform said: If this loan is used gainfully, Bulgaria can make available further loans and grant-in-aid. He added that the hide and sheepskin projects together with the cotton-production farm and other plants in Baghlan, Qonduz, and Takhar Provinces will be completed by joint cooperation of the Governments of Afghanistan and Bulgaria. In addition, the establishment of a communications system and international routes between the countries was discussed and has been referred to the Ministry of Transportation and Tourism for approval.

The agriculture minister added: The establishment of an animal fodder production plant was also studied. It is hoped that following investigation and the relevant economic studies a decision can be made. This and the Bagrami poultry farm, its construction and completion are to be studied by experts.

The minister of agriculture and land reform said: On the basis of the agreement signed between the appropriate authorities of the countries a number of Bulgarian experts will come to Afghanistan on agreed terms to work in technical plants.

Regarding trade between the countries, he said: it has been agreed that Bulgaria will import from Afghanistan pelts, carpets, precious stones, handicrafts and other goods as the volume of its trade balance. It was also agreed that the countries will help to introduce each other's commercial goods in exhibitions, store displays and other campaigns.

TRANSPORT MINISTER DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD071857 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Sher Jan Mazduryar, minister of transport and tourism, this afternoon left for the USSR to visit transport institutions in that country. At Kabul International Airport some members of the party Central Committee and the Revolution Council as well as some staff members of the Ministry of Transport bid him farewell.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS ATTEND GDR ANNIVERSARY SOIREE

LD072326 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Nur Ahmad Nur, secretary and member of the politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and member of the Revolution Council Presidium, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, deputy of the Revolution Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning, 'Abdorrashid Arian, member of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of justice and attorney general, participated tonight in the soiree given by the German Democratic Republic [GDR] ambassador at his residence in honor of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR.

Some members of the party's Central Committee, the Presidium, the Revolution Council and the Council of Ministers, some party cadres, high-ranking military officers and high civil servants and ambassadors of (?friendly) countries in Kabul were present at this soiree. The radio and television of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the capital city's newspapers celebrated this auspicious national day of the fraternal and friendly country of the GDR by presenting special programs and issuing editorials and articles.

BAKHTAR, PRENSA LATINA SIGN EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

LD071757 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 07 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement to exchange information regarding politics, economics and social and cultural events between the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY [BNA] and the PRENSA LATINA agency of Cuba was signed in Kabul today. The agreement was signed for Afghanistan by Dr Haider Mas'ud, deputy for publications in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Ministry of Culture and Information, and for Cuba by Raul Garcia Pelaez, the Cuban ambassador in Kabul, and the relevant documents exchanged. During the signing of the agreement the director of BNA and some directors and staff members of the Ministry of Culture and Information were also present.

As a result of this agreement PRENSA LATINA, which is known as PL, from time to time will prepare for BNA reports on main current events together with documents, and BNA in turn will provide authentic documents, bulletins and photos for PRENSA LATINA.

PROMULGATION OF LAW ON DRAFT VIOLATORS TO BE DELAYED

LD071710 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Revolution Council reports that the Ministry of Defense has proposed to the Revolution Council Presidium that the promulgation of article 16 of the penal code dealing with violations of the military draft be delayed for 1 more month for military personnel and conscripts.

Groups of our (?alert) youths who favor the total elimination of bandits, world-devouring imperialists and irreligious Maoist servants and who act in accordince with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] policy to promote the further solidarity of our compatriots and to safeguard the honor of our heroic and independent Afghanistan, its sovereignty and territorial integrity, are coming, consistent with their patriotic and revolutionary feelings, in groups to conscription centers, schools and other facilities to express their desire to serve in the armed forces or in the police. This is evident by the flood of youths who have (?come forward) since 7 October to join the sacred army.

On the basis of this proposal the Revolution Council Pesidium held a meeting on 6 October under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA. The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Revolution Council. The meeting judged the Defense Ministry proposal to be legal and appropriate and of assistance to our brave and valorous compatriots. Thus the promulgation of article 16 of the penal code has been delayed for 1 more month, until 7 November 1980.

All military personnel and conscripts who have abandoned their units and thus the military service are thus requested to take advantage of this opportunity and present themselves like their brothers to their units. Conscripts, too, should come forward for preliminary formalities and join the armed forces, police force or other services. They should all make use of this legal, humanitarian, democratic and timely opportunity. It has been (?decided) that the penal code against violations of the military draft will be strictly enforced as of 7 November. It is therefore hoped that military personnel and conscripts will take advantage of the present opportunity without delay.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PARTY INSTRUCTORS SEMINAR

LD052134 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The fourth seminar of teachers of trainee groups of the Kabul city party organizations was held today in the hall of the Public Health Institute. The purpose of holding this seminar was to acquaint the teachers of political groups with the contents of the Central Committee's Third Plenum for the furtherance and improvement of political teaching in the trainee party groups.

At the beginning of this seminar, Brigadier General Mohammad Rafi', member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, member of the Revolution Council and Democratic Republic of Afghanistan minister of national defense, made a speech in which he called the defense of the achievements of the Sawr Revolution and the crushing of counterrevolutinary elements at the present stage one of the most important duties of the party and government and the most lofty patriotic task of all full and candidate members of the PDPA.

He said that it is the duty of instructors, civil and military teachers and party members to use every available means to them to enlighten the opinion of people, in particular soldiers, and to take further measures in the crushing of the rebels and counter-revolutionary bands.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO CONDUCT ARTILLERY PRACTICE

LD031630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The Ministry of the Interior announces: Command force units of the Interior Ministry will conduct artillery practice daily between 0800-1500 from 4 to 9 October as part of the training of its staff and personnel. The training will be conducted in the third sector of Kheyr Khaneh [north of Kabul]. The citizens of Kabul and the residents of Kheyr Khaneh are thus informed.

KABUL GOVERNOR SEES YOUTHS OFF TO BATTLEFRONT

LD051928 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A number of youths of the Groups of the Defense of the Revolution today voluntarily left for fronts for the purpose of the complete elimination of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution. The governor of Kabul and some party cadres attended a ceremony organized at the governorate of Kabul for the purpose of bidding farewell to these struggling and revolutionary youths and to wish them great success in crushing the enemies of the Sawr Revolution.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS SUCCESSES AGAINST REBEL FORCES

Balkh Defense Group Formed

LD052258 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] In pursuance of the great and historic resolutions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee's Third Plenum concerning the elimination of rebels, yesterday the consciencious and noble people of Shurtepa District in Balkh Province formed a group for the Defense of the Revolution at a meeting at which tens of persons listed their names. A number of district elders made speeches at the meeting on the importance and role of the PDPA Central Committee's Third Plenum's decisions regarding ridding our beloved homeland, Afghanistan, of the foul, ominous bodies of the rebels, the flunkies of U.S. imperialism and reactionary circles. They wished further successes to the members of the revolution defense groups in crushing the enemies of our sacred soil and our revolution.

Families Return to Herat

GF051430 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Thirty-one families of Herat Province and its environs who left their homes during the reign of terror of the bloodsucker Hafizollah Amin and his clique have returned home through the border post of Eslam Qal'eh. They were greeted by workers and toilers of Eslam Qal'eh. Elders representing the families expressed gratitude for the facilities provided for them by the progressive and revolutionary government and pledged to support the goals of the April Revolution, especially its new phase.

Rebels Interrogated in Faryab

LD041908 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The armed forces, party activists, Groups for the Defense of the Revolution, with the active cooperation of the toiling people of Sherin Tagab district in Faryab Province, in an armed clash with a group of rebels--professional murderers and servants of American imperialism--routed the rebels and captured some of them.

A report from Faryab Province said that a number of various U.S. and Chinese-made arms and ammunition have been seized by the armed forces from these rebels. The report added that five of the murderers, who confessed their crimes, are under interrogation.

Ghowr Rebels Surrender Arms

LD061856 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A number of Sarho, Shina and Badgan villagers of the Chaghoharan District in Ghowr Province, who were deceived and who joined rebel groups, surrendered their arms to the security authorities of the province. They expressed their regrets and repentance and promised to sincerely struggle to realize the lofty goals of the Sawr Revolution, particularly its new development stage. A party cadres member delivered a speech at the gathering of our compatriots and explained the progressive goals of the government. A number of elders made statements concerning the mission of our toiling and patriotic people in the defense of the homeland and the achievements of the Sawr Revolution.

Parwan, Qonduz Gains

LD062047 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A number of rebels who were disrupting the peace of the hardworking people of the Sofian and Dawlat Shahi villages in the center of Parwan Province by committing terrorism, were captured by officers and soldiers of the armed forces, police and party activitists and the resistance groups of that area. The rebels have confessed their antihuman actions. These servants of U.S. imperialism, from whom a number of different types of U.S. and Chinese-made arms have been seized, are under further investigation.

According to another report from Qonduz Province, Mohammad Anwar and Qari [reciter of Koran] 'Abdol Basir, who were linked with the rebel groups that were distributing leaflets in that province, were crushed during an armed clash. U.S. and Chinese arms, as well as a large number of printed leaflets, were seized from them by the armed forces of that area.

Qonduz Rebels Captured

LD071748 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] During the purging of our beloved country of counterrevolutionary elements a number of mercenaries of reaction servants of U.S. imperialism who were disturbing the peaceful and normal life on the Qonduz area by terror have recently been eliminated and a number of them were captured by armed forces and party activists and with the cooperation of the noble people of that area. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and printed documents have been seized from these criminals and murderers.

A spokesman for Qonduz Province said that the captives include: Fazel Ahmad, resident of 'Ahangaran Street of Qonduz; Ghan Mohammad, resident of Charemgari Street of Qonduz; Ghulam Sakhi, resident of (Gol Pipah); and 'Abdol Halim , resident of the city of Qonduz. Qonduz city reports adds that 'Abdollah, leader of the rebels, has been eliminated. The spokesman added that the captives are undergoing serious interrogation.

KARACHI: SOVIETS SHOOT AFGHAN ARMY DESERTERS

GF051705 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Sources close to Afghan freedom fighters report that Soviet tanks and armored vehicles fired upon and killed more than 100 Karmal regime soldiers because they deserted an army convoy, at the freedom 'fighters' urging, traveling to Konarha Province to repair the road in the vicinity of [name indistinct]. Some 90 soldiers who had succeeded in escaping joined the freedom fighters with their weapons and ammunition. The freedom fighters destroyed two Soviet tanks.

According to the report, Karmal regime soldiers are being closely watched to keep them from joining the freedom fighters. Their movements have been restricted to such an extent that they have not been allowed to write to their families. All leave has been canceled.

AFP: INDIAN JOURNALISTS ON SOVIET, REBEL FORCES IN KABUL

BK060636 Hong Kong AFP in English 0615 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Oct (AFP)--Two top Indian journalists who have been to Afghanistan last week say that there has been an unusual increase in Kabul's population and one of them says that there are 20,000 rebels inside the Afghan capital.

"Rebel activities inside the city has increased. Last week the Indian ambasssador and his wife were caught in a cross fire between the rebels and the government troops," Mr Kuldip Nayar of the English daily INDIAN EXPRESS said that in a front page report. "There are nearly 20,000 rebels inside the city. It appears that they have their supporters in the police and the army, who not only act as their informers, but also give them shelter," he said. "We can disrupt life in Kabul in no time, but it is no use doing so when we cannot hold the city," Mr Nayar quoted a rebel source in Kabul as having said. "Practically everyone in Kabul, for that matter in Afghanistan, is a mujahid (Moslem fighter...the only difference is that some are with guns and some without," the rebel source told the Indian journalists.

"The rebels are bolder and more determined than before," Mr Nayar said and gave detailed accounts of rebel attacks on an ammunition depot, Soviet Army personnel, power installations and a TV station. "The other day when a top KGB officer was dragged from his car in a crowded locality and killed, the rebels were able to escape and have not been traced yet," Mr Nayar said explaining the support the rebels enjoy from the city residents.

He was told that there are 20,000 Soviet troops inside the Afghan capital. "Most government offices, hotels and bridges are protected by the Afghan Government troops; they generally carry rifles. It is said that they have been given very little ammunition because the instances of their joining the rebels have increased lately," the journalist wrote. "However, key places including the president's palace and the radio-television, have the Soviets as their guards." "Curfew from 11 in the night, but Soviet tanks begin to rumble into the streets from eight itself and most people are indoors by seven".

The other journalist, Mr Karan Thapar, estimated that Kabul's population has increased by 150,000 in recent months. "This would mean that the rebels are present in large numbers...in the 160 kms (100 miles) stretch of Daste Barchi (five kms from Kabul) to Ghazni alone, there are said to be 32 different mujahideen hidden groups functioning...it is quite reasonable, therefore, that Kabul has been made a haven for one or more rebel groups," INDIA TODAY.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM BELGRADE UNESCO MEETING

BK031516 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman has said that the UNESCO will increase its allocation to Bangladesh for its mass literacy and universal primary education program. The prime minister was talking to newsmen on his return to Dacca today from Belgrade where he led the Bangladesh delegation at the 21st UNESCO annual conference.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SAUDI COUNTERPART IN NEW YORK

BK040922 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia have reiterated the important need for unity and solidarity in the ranks of the Islamic countries to deal with the problems facing the Islamic world. The call came at a meeting between Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq in New York yesterday. They also agreed to have continued consultations among the members of the Organization of Islamic Conference on matters likely to come up for consideration at the forthcoming Islamic summit conference. Prince Sa'ud and Professor Haq also discussed matters of bilateral interest and reviewed the international and Middle East situations. They noted with satisfaction the rapidly growing cooperation among the brotherly countries in various fields. They also expressed satisfaction at the relations between Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia marked by a fraternal understanding.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH INDIA 4 OCT

BK051021 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bangladesh and India signed a 2-year trade agreement in Dacca today recognizing the need for exploring all possibilities for expansion and promotion of mutually advantageous exchange of commodities. The agreement comes into force today. Indian Commerce Minister Pranas Kumar Mukherjee and Bangladesh State Minister for Commerce Tanzir Ahmed Siddiqui signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments this afternoon. Under the agreement the two countries will treat each other as most favored nations in their bilateral trade. The mode of payments between the two countries was also spelled out in the agreement. The two sides will also hold trade fairs and exhibitions and visits of business and trade delegations.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH BURMA ON BORDER DEMARCATION

BK031103 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma have signed agreed minutes detailing the program for demarcation of the remaining 88 miles of land border in the coming (?field) season. The agreed minutes were signed in Rangoon on Wednesday night [1 October] at the conclusion of the technical level discussions between the two countries on finalizing plan for the land border demarcation. The surveyer general, who led a five-member Bangladesh delegation to the talks, told newsmen on his return to Dacca yesterday that demarcation work will be resumed on the 15th of next month. The arrangements for the demarcation work will start on the 8th of next month, he added.

(?Out of) the 123 miles land boundary between the two countries, 35 miles were demarcated during the dry season of last year.

PRESIDENT REDDY ARRIVES IN BULGARIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For Sofia reportage on the visit of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy to Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 8 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER BEGINS VISIT TO MEXICO

For reportage on the 3-day visit of External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao to Mexico, see the Mexico section of the 8 October Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER SETHI RETURNS FROM LIBYAN VISIT

BK071558 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Libya has appreciated India's request for being reclassified by the oil exporting countries for the purpose of being given oil and petroleum products on concessional terms. Work and Housing Minister P.C. Sethi, just back after discussions with the Libyan Government, told newsmen in New Delhi today that India's request was made on its vast population and low per capita consumption of petroleum products.

Mr Sethi said there is tremendous admiration in Libya for the way Indian firms have been executing various construction contracts which include townships, hospitals, public utility services and power generation units.

ENRICHED URANIUM ARRIVES FROM U.S. FOR TARAPUR

BK071559 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Most of the 19.8 tons of enriched uranium intended for the Tarapur atomic plant has arrived in Bombay from the United States. It is being sent to Hyderabad for fabrication into fuel bundles.

According to a spokesman of the Department of Atomic Energy in Bombay, the consignment relates to the application for nuclear fuel made by India to the United States in September 1978. It will take about 10 months for the uranium to be converted into fuel bundles. These will then be brought back to Tarapur.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

BK071318 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Commentary by I. Gopalakrishnan, assistant editor of the HINDUSTAN TIMES]

[Text] A question mark again hangs over the relations between India and Pakistan which at best had an uneven course over the past 3 decades and more. This, to say the least, is most unfortunate. In both countries there are millions below the poverty line and the paramount concern of the two governments should be to improve the living standards of their people. This is what New Delhi has always tried to do. India embarked on the path of economic development as soon as the country became politically independent on the basis of the national concensus. Pakistan, to tell the sad truth, has followed a different course right from its birth. Popular democracy, as we understand it in the modern sense, has never had a chance to take root in Pakistan. The problems of poverty and popular discontent have accentuated as the military rulers of that country tried to divert the people's attention by saber rattling against neighboring India and plunged the subcontinent into three costly wars.

The last one in 1971 resulted in the birth of Bangladesh. There is no need to go into the details of how India was dragged into the conflict. What is important is that Islamabad then seemed to have realized the value of statesmanship and good neighborliness. The solemn agreement hammered out in Simla in the summer of 1972 between India and Pakistan fostered that impression. Briefly, the accord enjoins both countries to turn over a new leaf of friendship and cooperation in their relations to bind all wounds and not let the checkered and unhappy past come in the way of improving bilateral relations.

One crucial paragraph requires the signatories to put an end to the conflict and confrontation that had marred bilateral ties and work for the promotion of friendly and harmonious relationship and the establishment of a durable peace in the subcontinent. It takes two parties to an agreement to work it successfully; and New Delhi's record in this respect is impeccable. This has resulted in better trade and travel facilities between the two countries and more sports and cultural exchanges. But recently Islamabad seems to have deliberately set its face against the Simla spirit. President Ziaul Haq referred to the Kashmir issue in the Islamic Conference in January and in May. The whole world knows that this is strictly a bilateral matter which finds only incidental mention in the Simla accord. That did not prevent Mrs Gandhi from sending a special emissary in the person of Mr Swaran Singh, a former external affairs, minister, to Islamabad as an earnest effort of hers to normalize bilateral relations. Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe also visited the Pakistan capital. Mr Agha Shahi, who advises President Zia on foreign affairs, was in New Delhi in July. Mr Shahi's reference to Kashmir at a banquet hosted by Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao raised many eyebrows in India. However, recently a message sent by him to Mr Rao and delivered by the Pakistan ambassador in New Delhi was reported to have been couched in very conciliatory terms.

But now President Zia, who addressed the United Nations General Assembly last week, has again chosen to refer to Kashmir in his address to the assembly. General Zia's remarks were unfortunate. He was using the world forum for crude propaganda against a neighboring country in expressed violation of the Simla agreement. The Indian external affairs minister who spoke after the Pakistani leaders has set the record straight in his (?outspoken) and straightforward manner.

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS TIBETAN COMMUNIST PARTY REACTIVATED

BK051124 Hong Kong AFP in English 0909 GMT 5 Oct 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Oct (AFP)--A group of young exiled Tibetans in India has reactivated the once defunct Tibetan Communist Party-in-exile and one of its members secretly visited China recently, according to Indian intelligence sources here.

The Tibetan Communist Party (TCP), which was formed in September 1976, remained inactive largely because of the severe criticism and threats it faced from a majority of the exiled Tibetans in India, Bhutan and Nepal.

Soon after it was known that a communist party had been formed, public meetings were held in all Tibetan centres in India, Bhutan and Nepal and resolutions were passed to the effect that Communist Party members "should be hung, drowned and quartered or at least beaten up good." "These unfortunate persons have polluted the milk-like pure Tibetan society with drops of blood," posters denouncing the communists said in Dharamsala, north India, from where the spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetans--the Dalai Lama--has run his government-in-exile since he fled his motherland in 1959.

Houses of suspected communists were attacked and a strict social boycott was effected. Consequently, the three-member Politburo of the Tibetan Communist Party shelved the idea of activating the party and for two years it remained on paper.

But the Tibetan ommunists-in-exile got a big boost when none other than the 44-year -old Tibetan god king announced publicly on 15 June 1978 that he had blessed the Communist Party-in-exile. The Dalai Lama was on his way to the fifth general conference of Asian Buddhist conference for peace held in Ulaanbaator, Mongolia when he made the announcement. With the possibility of a rapprochement between the new Chinese leadership and the Dalai Lama showing signs of success, the living Buddhist deity also announced publicly that he had nothing against the communists.

In press interviews, the Dalai Lama said that he was a "firm believer" in communism and advocated a new politico-religious theory blending Marxism and Mahayana Buddhism. "If a Buddhist were to choose an economic system, it would be Marxism and if a Marxist were to choose a philosophical system, it would be Buddhism," the Dalai Lama was quoted as saying.

Consequently the members of the Tibetan Communist Party started reactivating the party and in May last year, formally announced the formation of the party and claimed a membership of 200. The party leadership released a manifesto last May and dispatched one of its politburo members to Lhasa.

The objective of the party is "to transform the future Tibet into a just socialist state." The aims of the party are "to establish a trustworthy understanding and solidarity with the Tibetan compatriots in Tibet through the study and practice of Marxism-Leninism to strengthen and speed the struggle for self-determination of the Tibetan people by uniting with the international revolutionary forces opposed to foreign occupation, expansionism and colonialism."

On the sensitive question of freedom of religion, the party manifesto says "each member has the freedom to practice and the freedom not to practice religion." The manifesto came as a shock to the Chinese leadership as it resolved in its introductory remarks that it would aid the Tibetan struggle for freedom. "The Tibetan cause is just and the struggle for the cause is just. The party believes in the justice of the national struggle to regain Tibetan independence. It believes in the right of the Tibetan people to determine their own future. The Tibetan Communist Party is an historical necessity and fundamental right of the Tibetan people," the introductory remarks said.

Mr Namgyal, one of the three politburo members, visited China from May to July and established contacts with six underground Tibetan societies opposed to "Chinese rule," TIBETAN REVIEW a monthly journal of the exiled Tibetans here said. Mr Namgyal fled to India in 1974 from Tibet along with his wife and sought refuge here. In its latest issue, released to the press today, the review named the organizations as the "western Tibet Freedom Society, Exiled History Society, Young Tigers Society, Tibetan Peoples Spokesman Society and the Tibetans of Three Provinces Society." "All the members of the societies that Mr Namgyal met were young and their only aim is to regain complete freedom and independence for the whole of Tibet," the review said, quoting a Tibetan Communist Party source. "The kind of activities the members of the societies are engaged in now include putting up wallposters and issuing night letters." "Due to the lack of facilities at their disposal, the underground movement in Tibet has not been able to engage in any sabotage and other violent activities.... However, they have requested the Tibetan Communist Party-in-exile to contact the Soviet Union and obtain arms and other supports from them," the review quoted the source as having said.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON CIVILIAN RULE, CONTACTS WITH ZIAUL HAQ

LD060919 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 80 p 7

[Patrick Frances dispatch: "The Government and the Opposition Want To End the Current Political Deadlock"]

[Excerpt] Islamabad--General Ziaul Haq's Pakistan now seems to be a country in deadlock. Everybody, whether in government or opposition, seems aware of that and anxious to break the deadlock. This is especially true in opposition circles. While admitting that a popular rising is scarcely plausible at present, Mrs Nusrat Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, set in their hatred of the "usurper" and "murderer" of former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto, refuse to contemplate any dialogue with President Ziaul Haq. But what is the point of a hopeless battle?

Other, less patient members of the oppositon analyze the situation differently and think, all in all, that the national interest is served by dialogue with the present military regime--a dialogue which they believe is the only way of preventing civil war. For instance, this is the opinion held by Mr Jatoi, one of the leaders of the Pakistan's People's Party--the Bhuttos' party. He told us in Karachi: "There are two ways of overcoming the deadlock in the country, which must be broken. The first is through some kind of dialogue with the current military regime. The second is through people's agitation. Personally, I feel that the current national context and the conditions characterizing the situation outside our borders in Afghanistan, India, Iraq and Iran and elsewhere rule out any solution achieved by violent means. "In addition, there is nothing to suggest that in a diciplined army there could be a coup to overthrow General Ziaul Haq and replace him with another general capable of leading the country toward democracy. So that is the dilemma which I am facing today." Mr Jatoi confirmed to us that he was recalled from Europe, where he was on vacation, for what he calls "a political dialogue" with the present government ("I have been in contact with General Ziaul Haq," he admitted, without mentioning any meeting). Without being willing to say whether he was in fact offered the job of prime minister on that occasion, he spoke of "establishing a civilian setup, responsible for organizing elections." He gave no further indications, pointing out that the details of such an operation were not discussed. "The affair is complex," he stressed, "and many obstacles must be overcome." "Everybody has put forward his comments," he added, indicating, however, that, "in accordance with them the civilian government in question would have the necessary authority and means to organize those elections."

Opposition Parties Unite

BK080922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] In Pakistan, major political parties are reported to have agreed to get together to end the military rule of President Ziaul Haq. According to agency reports, leader of the Pakistan Democratic Party Nawabzada Nusrullah Khan said in Lahore that ten opposition parties have agreed in principle on a common platform to restore democracy and civilian rule.

PRC'S JI PENGFEI ARRIVES IN KARACHI FOR BRIEF VISIT

BK071049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei arrived in Karachi today from Oman on a brief visit. He will leave for Beijing tomorrow morning.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL HOLDS MEETING ON SITUATION

LD071744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, a National Security Council meeting was held this afternoon chaired by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, which took place in the joint chiefs of staff headquarters, topics concerning general aspects of security in the country and the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran's confrontation of the Iraqi Ba'thist forces were reviewed.

BANI-SADR DISCUSSES WAR EFFORT WITH MAJLIS DEPUTIES

LD071756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] According to PARS, Majlis Deputies Mr Latif Safa'i, representative of the people of Eslamabad, and Mr Assadollah 'Alipour, representative of the people of Ilam, met and held talks this afternoon with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff.

According to this report, during the meeting topics concerning the regions' security issues, the public's preparedness to defend the revolution and Iran and sacrifices being shown by the people of those regions during the war period were discussed.

According to the same report, during the meeting topics related to the regional officials' commitments toward the public's sacrifices from the viewpoint of helping them, and especially concerning aspects of coordination which exists between the public and the government forces, were discussed.

BANI-SADR GRANTS INTERVIEWS ON WAR WITH IRAQ

Interviewed With Defense Minister

LD071436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0531 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Interview granted to unidentified interviewer by Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Air Force Commander Col Javad Fakuri, in Tabriz--recorded, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Interviewer] The people of Tabriz are aware that today the president and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, accompanied by Colonel Fakuri, the commander of the air force and defense minister, have come to this city to observe firsthand the problems and events that have arisen in this city over the past few days. But before we start our discussion, I would like to ask the president: Considering the fact that you (?have come to) Tabriz today, could you tell us about the problems that exist in Tehran and in this town?

[Bani-Sadr] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We were supposed to come to Tabriz at 1500 today [words indistinct] the brave pilots and personnel of the air force who, as you know, are performing their (?battle) duties, and [words indistinct] to visit them. [Words indistinct] we realize that a red alert was in force. [Words indistinct] it was a Tupolev; in any case it dropped certain objects that turned out to be bombs. [passage indistinct]

[Interviewer] Before we deal with the political aspects of our questions about the war, let us ask some questions from our dear friends. Colonel, if possible, could you describe the (?activities) of the pilots of this base; for, as I have heard, it is one of the bases that [words indistinct]

[Fakuri] In the name of God, the compassionate the merciful. [Words indistinct] as you know, on 22 September, at 1345, four Tupolev planes [words indistinct] escorted by [number indistinct] MiG's, caught us by surprise and dropped (?32) bombs on the base. Fortunately, some of the bombs did not explode, and some of them hit outside the target area and did not cause much damage. We have operated a defensive system from the beginning and we did not intend to attack; but since Saddam Husayn was so foolish and used the old plan that Israel used in attacking the Arabs first, in 1967--he thought that he could win the war within 3 days and defeat Iran--this plan was an old one; therefore, it was decided that we should retaliate. And so at dawn on 23 September we replied to the mercenary, imperialist puppet Government of Iraq in such a way that, unlike the four or six planes which attacked this base and whose ammunition did not hit the target, we attacked the heart of Iraq with 109 planes and delivered such a blow to Iraq on that morning that Saddam Husayn and his masters, whoever they are, the United States [word indistinct], were dumbfounded. We continued, and obtained aerial superiority from the very first days. Iraqi planes constantly attacked the base during the first 3 days but came up against the heroic bravery of our pilots and the self-sacrifices of the personnel on the ground and in air defense, the personnel of the company on guard duty, the logistical support personnel and all the base personnel in general. So during the first 3 days when they attacked us they lost 13 palnes. That is, most of the planes that came to this base did not return. We had pilots who fought six of theirs singlehanded and destroyed them all, [words indistinct].

We have aerial superiority; they have lost about 800 tanks, I think. This is total defeat [words indistinct]. We shall fight till the last drop of our blood. (?All the personnel) are ready to be martyred [words indistinct] not like they, who drop bombs wherever they wish. We (?aim at particular) targets and will defeat Iraq and those who are helping it, like Jordan, that traitor King Husayn who (?colluded) with General [name indistinct], the commander of the Israeli Air Force in 1967-68 [words indistinct] and those who are in the region, who have been identified; the country's authorities should in any case deal with them, and we are awaiting orders to destroy them all.

[Interviewer] Colonel Fakuri, would you please tell us, with this truly committed and self-sacrificing personnel in the air force and the other forces [words indistinct]?

[Fakuri] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I should remind the viewers of one point: That is, various people have been congratulating me. I am really embarassed that I have been subjected to so much kindness and I truly do not consider myself worthy of so much praise. I reiterate so that it is noted [words indistinct] I have really done nothing. It is the personnel who should be congratulated, who with bravery and self-sacrifice could achieve such victories for the revolution and the country.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much. Mr President, you are aware that the Iranian Army has gained outstanding victories; in addition to the fact that it enjoys the moral support of the people, the people have given enormous financial support [words indistinct]. Would you please tell us what stage of the war we have reached during the past 11 or 12 days [words indistinct], what advances we have made and what we are going to do in the future?

[Bani-Sadr] [Words indistinct] their aim was to overthrow our regime and separate whatever they could from Iran [words indistinct], Khuzestan, [name indistinct], Kordestan, Kermanshah and other sensitive regions, install the counterrevolutionaries in those places and then grab the rest of Iran. [Words indistinct] and to reestablish U.S. domination over Iran. This war was advantageous to the Soviet Government in the East, in relation to the situation in Afghanistan [words indistinct]; in the West it was advantageous to the United States [words indistinct]. In practice, the way Saddam Husayn [words indistinct] he intended to make a victory speech for them. [passage indistinct]

One of our aims in this war is to prove the fallacy of all the propaganda (?for all) the countries of the world, so that we can achieve the same spirit as in the early days of the revolution [words indistinct]; so that the people of the world will learn that (?whatever they have been saying about us) has been a lie, that here the people are not separate from the government, that we do not have as many dissidents as you think, that everybody is satisfied [words indistinct]; second, that since the revolution some of the cruelties that have been unjustly committed inside the country [words indistinct] resulted from the same interferences by the Americans through Saddam Husayn [words indistinct]. Our third aim is to take this opportunity to explain this issue to the public, as I told the foreign reporters today. No coup d'etat could be staged by unpopular armies. We must clarify this to the Muslim world, that these regimes have up to now been saying that they are military regimes, but that they are the most effective of regimes in the war against Israel; that is a lie [words indistinct] they have not even fired a cracker at Israel.

[Interviewer] As you know, during the postrevolution period the Zionist and imperialist agents of America tried to put us in political [word indistinct], and perhaps this war has given us the opportunity to present [words indistinct] to the world. Apparently, the UN Security Council is to convene next week in order to [words indistinct] between Iran and Iraq. What will Iran's stance be on this? Will Iran participate? If so, what points will it raise there, in your views?

[Bani-Sadr] We do not (?concern) ourselves too much with the issues of [words indistinct]. Yesterday, two persons who [words indistinct] from the United Nations, we held brief talks with them. These efforts are useful; but what we seek more is for the revolution to transcend the level of the masses. [Word indistinct] in order to achieve this state it is necessary to do many things that we have not been doing so far, and vice versa; we should take special note of the fact that in our world, the main war is carried out by propaganda. During the first days of the revolution such an attack on Iran would have been impossible; but it is possible now, because they have won the propaganda war against us. For our part, we gave several warnings; I hope that they understand its meaning now. As in the issue of the hostages--if you recall, I said that the Americans themselves would not let the issue be resolved; as soon as it was to be reviewed and decided upon by the Majlis, they started this game, which is this war. The Americans are definitely behind this war. They have participated in its planning. Therefore, for us to (?show) the nature of our revolution to the world is a basic act; if we do not do enough, we will lose; we should pursue this. [passage indistinct]

LE MONDE Interview

LD080941 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Oct 80 pp 1, 8

[Eric Rouleau interview with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in various locations named in text: "This War Is Consolidating Our Islamic Republic"--date of interview not given]

[Text] Tehran--The military situation, the morale of the army and the population, relations with the two superpowers and with Europe, the danger of the war's spreading and its possible duration were some of the subjects raised by Mr Bani-Sadr during conversations spread over 24 hours with LE MONDE's special correspondent.

In his huge office, the walls papered with general staff maps, at the armed forces headquarters, in his powerful Mercedes preceded by motorcycles as it crossed the capital at full speed, at Tehran airport, on board his personal airplane and in a helicopter overflying the burning Tabriz refinery, at a base close to the capital of Azarbayjan, the head of state answered my questions with his usual Olympian calm.

The airplane which was to take us to the northern capital was delayed for more than 90 minutes by two successive Iraqi Air Force raids. The Iranian president was unperturbed and left the airplane while the antiaircraft guns riddled the sky with shots; he scarcely hurried as he walked to the VIP lounge, saluting with a sweeping gesture the soldiers standing to attention as he passed.

Refusing to go down into a shelter despite the insistence of a militiawoman in a black chador and with a rifle on her shoulder, he followed the furious duel between the Iranian Phantoms and the Iraqi Tupolevs from a bay window. The explosion of a bomb which fell on a piece of wasteland a few hundred meters away, followed by a Tupolev crashing to the ground put an end to the airraid warning.

"They Will Lose the War"

The second raid surprised the presidential airplane as it was gathering speed before takeoff. Swerving quickly onto a crossing track the pilot stopped the plane with a piercing squeal of tires just at the edge of a clump of trees. It was amid the din of the renewed battle that the Iranian president, strolling among the trees, resumed the thread of our conversation.

By a strange coincidence, shortly after our arrival in Tabriz, Iraqi MiG's appeared on the horizon just when Mr Bani-Sadr and his companions were in a helicopter overflying the burning refinery which had been bombed 2 hours earlier. The helicopter made an emergency landing and its occupants scattered into a field. The head of state remarked: "Whatever they do, whatever it costs us, they will lose the war...."

"Baghdad's aggression did not take us by surprise," Mr Bani-Sadr explained to me. "At the beginning of August we had Saddam Husyan's plan in our hands together with a detailed account of talks which took place in France between Iranian counterrevolutionaries, Iraqi representatives and U.S. and Israeli military experts. We paid a high price for these documents which we bought in Paris. They proved to be astonishingly accurate."

"The unfortunate Saddam Husayn," Mr Bani-Sadr continued, "thought he could take us by surprise--just as Moshe Dayan achieved surprise in Egypt in June 1967--ground our air force in the first few hours of the war and proclaim his victory as early as the third day, but we took the precaution of placing our airplanes in shelters and none of them was destroyed on 22 September.

We had precise details about the ground forces which were going to be used--seven divisions, of which three were to be armored divisions--and the way we deployed our forces enabled us to decimate at least two of those divisions."

In his capacity as commander in chief of the armed forces, the president of the republic took upon himself the task of "restoring morale to the soldiers, many of whom felt humiliated by the new revolutionary regime." He tried to limit the purges and, as soon as the war started, ordered the release of some 50 officers who had been arrested for "plotting against the revolution." We saw one of them, an army colonel, effusively thanking Mr Bani-Sadr who was sitting behind his desk at army headquarters. "Everything has been forgiven," the head of state said to him. "Now go and conquer Baghdad!" "In my view," Mr Bani-Sadr added for our benefit, "competence and patriotism come before fidelity to the regime. And I was right in thinking that, because several of the officers I released have been killed on the front."

"We Are Still Importing U.S. Equipment"

"I have given the army back its pride while linking it firmly to the people," the president continued. "I also actively prepared it on the technical plane. When I came to power last January the armed forces' chiefs told me that our forces were only 5 to 25 percent operational, depending on the specific case. We were faced with a major problem: We had stocks of military equipment and spare parts which could not be used; the Americans to whom the former regime had paid $250 million to program the characteristics, location and distribution of spare parts had left the country leaving the computers they had supplied to us for that purpose out of order. The seven teams of Iranian technicians, which I formed immediately, solved the problem by working relentlessly day and night for months on end. At the same time we imported and are continuing to import equipment, mainly U.S. equipment, which international dealers have no difficulty in procuring. We are now waiting for the enemy to exhaust his own stocks in order to launch a lightning counteroffensive.

[Question] Mr President, do you not think that this is a hypothetical calculation in view of the Soviet supplies to Iraq under the terms of the treaty of friendship which links the two countries?

[Answer] The USSR ambassador assured me several days ago that his country has stopped giving military aid to Baghdad in keeping with the neutrality proclaimed by his government in the current conflict. So far I have not received any information likely to contradict the diplomat's statements. The USSR is convinced that this war is only serving U.S. imperialism's interests; in addition the USSR cannot afford to offend Iran on pain of poisoning our future relations. We do not have short memories and our Soviet neighbors are well aware of that. That is why I tend to believe at present in the sincerity of the USSR's neutrality.

[Question] What about U.S. neutrality? (Mr Bani-Sadr interrupted my question with derisive laughter)

[Answer] Let's be serious! I have already told you that the Americans played an active part in planning the Iraqi aggression. Since the shah's fall they have never stopped plotting against us and trying to stifle us: They froze our assets in the banks, imposed an embargo and are now behind a war aimed at destroying our economy, breaking our people's will to remain outside the U.S. sphere of influence, and at overthrowing the Islamic Republic so as to restore a government formed from puppets like Mr Bakhtiar who is now shuttling between Paris and Baghdad.

[Question] Do you not think that releasing the U.S. hostages could settle all that?

[Answer] Not at all, because the United States is using that problem to implement its strategy in the Middle East. Every time we were a stone's throw from a solution, the United States indulged in provocations to torpedo any solution. They are trying [apparent line drop] Islamic Republic to prevent what they call the contagion from spreading: In other words the revolutionary example we are setting for all the peoples in the Middle East.

[Question] Why are you threatening the gulf Arab governments with sanctions?

[Answer] Because they are in league with the United States and Iraq and because they could still give Iraq military facilities. I still do not know for sure whether they are already doing do or not, but I must tell you straight: Our armed forces will deal savage blows to any Arab country which might venture to lend assistance to the Iraqis. If it proved necessary, in other words if other states were to enter the war against us, we would have no hesitation in closing the Strait of Hormuz to international shipping.

"Europe Has Disappointed Me"

[Question] In doing so would you not be depriving Europe of its oil supplies?

[Answer] We do not want to do it, but do you think we should sit back and do nothing to stop those who are trying to defeat us and subject us to foreign yoke once again? I must say that, in this respect, Europe has disappointed me. Rather than taking advantage of the vacuum left by the United States in our country, it preferred to blindly follow U.S. orders. France in particular has missed a valuable opportunity to establish strong relations with our country in all spheres, including the military sphere. So-called neutrality in face of two warring parties, the aggressor and the victim, is morally indefensible and hence unworthy of France. [answer ends]

The Iranian president said he is "fully reassured" as to the strength of the "domestic front": the Qashgais, Baluchi, Kurdish and pro-Ayatollah Madari Azarbayjani tribes are lying low, according to him, and "will not dare to revolt at a time when the entire people are fighting the invader."

"This war," Mr Bani-Sadr added, "has served to consolidate our republic, contrary to what Baghdad and Washington had hoped."

[Question] How long could the war go on?

"Around 2 weeks if Iraq fights without foreign aid and to the last of the 36 million Iranians in the opposite case," Mr Bani-Sadr indicated.

[Question] If the Iraqi Army were to be pushed back to the borders, what would the Iranian forces do?

The Iranian president hammered out his reply: "We would end the conflict if Saddam Husayn were no longer in power because we do not want to destroy the Iraqi Army which ought to defend the region against U.S. and Zionist imperialism; if, on the other hand, the current Baghdad regime remains in office, our forces will continue their offensive beyond our borders."

DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW071257 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 6 Oct 80 pp 143-145

[Excerpt from article on the Iraq-Iran conflict containing interview by unidentified reporter with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr; date and place not given]

[Text] Reporter: What would you do if your adversaries staged an offensive with the help of other powers?

Bani-Sadr: We would defend ourselves to the utter limits, as we have done already. We would intensify our airraids against Iraqi territory. But if that strategy did not stop the Iraqi advance, we would carry out our plans with regard to the destruction of the oil installations.

Reporter: Does that mean that you would blow everything up in such a case?

Bani-Sadr: In war one sometimes has no other alternative.

Reporter: Don't you think that in doing this you would deal a fatal blow to your economy?

Bani-Sadr: Certainly, but do not forget that for 3,000 years Iran was able to live without oil.

RAFSANJANI, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS AFGHAN, DIPLOMATIC ISSUES

LD071823 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1840 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Central News Bureau reports that last night the Soviet ambassador in Iran met and conferred with Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis building.

In this meeting, which lasted 1 hour, the Soviet ambassador expressed his thanks and said: You and other Iranian clergy have been invited by the Islamic centers to take part in various ceremonies in the Soviet Union but, unfortunately, no reply to date has been made to these invitations and we do not know the reason for this. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani replied: While excess of work has prevented me personally from going abroad, what I can say for my part is that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has left a bad impression on public opinion here, which makes it difficult for officials to travel to your country.

The Soviet ambassador added: I will deliver your reply to the Soviet clergy. I must also add that the issue of Afghanistan will not last forever; we hope that the problems of that country will be resolved through political means and that no interference from outside will take place in Afghanistan. I pray and you pray, too. The Soviet ambassador continued: The people of Afghanistan are a brave people and no one from the outside will be able to impose his views on them. We should understand properly what is happening in Afghanistan. Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Your reply that the problem of Afghanistan will be resolved in the near future makes me happy because this problem has made a great impression on public opinion here and because one of the obstacles in the way of warm relations between us is this issue. Of course, you claim that you anticipated the intervention of another foreign force and intervened in Afghanistan. I believe that as a result of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the hatred for America which has been generated among the people of the region an (?atmosphere in favor of America) has been rendered almost impossible. If you will leave the people of Afghanistan to themselves they will decide their destiny. Now, although you have made a mistake, do not continue your mistake any longer.

In response to a complaint by the Soviet ambassador concerning the nonacceptance of an invitation to discussions w[illegible] Afghanistan [as heard], Hojjat ol-Eslam Va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani explained: We believe that the fate of each nation should be decided by themselves. It is up to them to distinguish between good and evil. We will assist them from afar if we can. I hope that you will also act thus. You know well the fate of America in Vietnam and the fate of France in Algeria and other instances, so do not allow history to be repeated.

Then, while explaining the difficulties that have been encountered by the Soviet revolution, the Soviet ambassador expressed his hope for the success of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Hojjat ol-Eslam Va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani added: While I was in jail I carefully studied the history of the difficulties of the Russian Revolution and your difficulties. I am confident that these boycotts and these embargoes will not be able to weaken us. On the contrary, they make us stronger and will enable us to stand on our own feet. Of course, we expect those countries which are aware of the value of revolutions to assist us with their sound support. In reply the Soviet ambassador said: You have referred jointly to two powers in the world. We are not a superpower in that sense of the word. We have suffered great losses in the world war. We are against war and we prefer to resolve our difficulties and problems through diplomacy. Basically, only madmen start wars.

In reply, Hojjat ol-Eslam Va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said: Your comments are, generally speaking, correct concerning the madness of those who start wars, but in practice there are some flaws in your argument. If you accept this fact that madmen cause damage and harm in the world then you should not allow a madman like Saddam Husayn, who is cynically intent on war and conquest, to make use of your facilities and to rely upon your strength. Once again, I repeat my earlier assertion that people like Saddam Husayn and Babrak Karmal should not be able to fight against revolutionary people and their own nations by relying on the Soviet Union.

The same report says that the Soviet ambassador and his entourage arrived in the courtyard of the Islamic Consultative Assembly exactly at the time when the sound of the Iraqi Russian-made MiG's could be clearly heard. When the Soviet ambassador asked: What is that noise? Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi replied: That is the sound of your MiG's.

EAST AZARBAYJAN GOVERNOR, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS TRADE

GF071914 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting with the Soviet Ambassador, the governor general of East Azarbayjan, engineer Gharavi, had discussions regarding the border trade in certain commercial goods. It was decided that the two countries should provide the necessary facilities and assistance for this purpose.

FALLAHI CLAIMS AIR, SEA, GROUND SUPERIORITY OVER IRAQ

LD080210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2153 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] We had the opportunity to be with General Fallahi, the acting chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and to ask him to answer our questions concerning the recent clashes between Iraq and Iran. Our first question is to tell us how he interprets the recent Iraqi attacks, which have become more severe despite the successive defeats that have been inflicted upon Iraq.

[Begin recording] [Fallahi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. With greetings, I wish to express the greetings of the entire Iranian nation, especially the military personnel, to the exalted presence of the martyrs of the path of God, especially the martyrs of the military forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The main reason for the increase in the attacks of the Iraqi forces, especially its air force, during the past few days, is that Saddam Husayn had announced repeatedly that the cities of Khorramshahr, Abadan, Dezful and Gilan-e Gharab are under his control and occupation and that he has surrounded Ahvaz and [words indistinct]. He made this statement to all the foreign reporters of the foreign press, radio and television and invited them to go to Baghdad to obtain permits to visit Khorramshahr. The reason Saddam Husayn issued this statement was that his military commanders had lied to him. In order to receive some material compensation and in order to deceive the Iraqi nation, they had told him that they had entered Khorramshahr or Ahvaz or Dezful, and so forth.

Usually, every dictator is either stupid or becomes stupid; or else he is stupid at first and then becomes a dictator. Saddam relied on the reports of his military commanders and issued these statements. The truth will never remain hidden. The world realized that Khorramshahr, Ahvaz, Dezful, Gilan-e Gharab and others have never even been under the control of Iraqi forces. The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not grant such permission to the weakening Iraqi Army and will not do so.

Saddam Husayn has increased his air attacks so that in this way he can force the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to hold discussions. As a result, these border areas where his ground forces are scattered may become the cease-fire line so that he may obtain some political concessions in return for them. He changed this war to the war between Arabism and Iranianism [Arabiyyat va Ajamiyyat]; by announcing the Arab nature of the war he tried to gain the material and spiritual support of the Arab world.

In his military calculations, Saddam has made many mistakes. Even now he persists in these mistakes. The increase in his air attacks could be due to his military mistakes. This nation, with its strong faith, with its faith in God and divinity, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni is not a nation to disintegrate because of air or ground attacks or a few air strikes and finally to surrender politically and be forced to engage in discussion.

The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran have repeatedly informed the responsible officials of the country that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other security forces are able to continue these operations for a long time; they are capable of destroying the signs of the aggression of the Iraqi Armed Forces and are capable of regaining the border. In the long run they are even capable of going beyond the borders if national political considerations so dictate. Of course, there are many other reasons but the main reason is that Saddam is trying to force Iran to [word indistinct] by means of military pressure. This is not so and it is (?Saddam's mistake).

[Reporter] During your inspections of the border regions, which you inspected in the company of the president--and you have visited most of the fronts, even the frontline of the engagements--how have you found the situation in the west and south of the country during the past few days and how have you found the morale of the military personnel, the guards and the people who have played an active role in the recent clashes?

[Fallahi] First, it is my duty to express the appreciation of the armed forces to the Iranian nation, because right from the start we have enjoyed the unlimited moral and material support of the people. In many cases they have participated shoulder to shoulder with their military brothers. For military personnel there can be no pride higher than being martyred for a nation which enthusiastically participates in the operation zones shoulder to shoulder with their military brothers, without any consideration for whether they are members of the military or not, whether they have had training or not.

A large number of people are participating. After the support of God and the Iranian nation we have protected Khorramshahr with the support of the people of Khorramshahr themselves, together with the guards brothers and other military forces. Contrary to what has been announced by foreign radios, Khorramshahr is completely in the hands of our own forces. A few times, three times, the Iraqis with assistance of local mercenary elements tried to penetrate Khorramshahr, but they were unable to do so. They left the city after leaving behind a large number of dead and heavy equipment.

At the moment, the Iraqis are in the general border region from Shalamcheh to (Nahr-e Harayej). I have received a very good report recently which I can present to the Iranian nation that the Iraqi forces were expelled from the region between (Nahr-e Harayej) and Shalamcheh during last night and this morning. Our military forces with the assistance of the people of Khorramshahr are engaged in mopping-up operations there.

Ahvaz has never been under siege. Two columns were moving toward Ahvaz. One came from Kushk and Kalayeh and fortunately this column was broken up today in the southwestern regions of Ahvaz close to the Iran-Iraq border. At the moment, our armed forces, with the help of the people of Ahvaz, are pursuing the fleeing forces and have captured a large number of prisoners from the Iraqi forces but we have not yet received the figures. Another column which was sent from Iraqi territory toward Ahvaz was coming from Bostan, Susangerd and [word indistinct]. During the past few days this column was completely broken up with the sincere cooperation and complete harmony of the ground forces, the air force, the airborne division which is part of the ground forces, the revolution guards, the local armed forces and the people of Khuzestan. One cannot count on that column anymore. At the moment, Bostan, which is a small border town, is under the complete control of our forces. The border of this region is also [words indistinct].

Other columns which were sent toward Dezful were at first pinned down in the (Bime-Khosh) region. Because of the strong defense of the armed forces and the people of Dezful the severity of the offensive of the Iraqis has been reduced. At the moment they have adopted a defensive posture. They are pinned down. They are stopped. During the past 2 days the armed forces have managed to cross over the Karkheh River. At the moment perhaps the severest battles are being fought in the border region, of course a part of it within Iran's territory. What is certain is that our ground forces are going to go beyond the offensive line and [words indistinct].

The Iranian nation is aware that during the first few days of the war, with the assistance of God, we managed to acquire air supremacy. Air supremacy does not mean that not one plane will penetrate Iranian airspace; air supremacy means that the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran can achieve its military goals at any time and at any place that it desires. In other words, we can say that whichever force possesses the initiative for action has gained air supremacy. Of course, it is possible that when we say we have acquired air supremacy, the Iraqi forces may have some planes, some bases, some pilots and can still penetrate Iranian airspace to some extent. This is natural in military operations. The Iraqi Army however, normally fails to hit almost any of its targets, but the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran is capable of carrying out any plan it makes. At the suitable time and place, all its targets beyond the borders which will start from tomorrow--we announce this--I will inform the Iranian nation what they have carried out beyond our international borders. [sentence as heard]

The navy has superiority in the western half of the Persian Gulf. So far we have not had clashes in the eastern half of the Persian Gulf. Until 2 days ago, our ground forces did not have superiority on the ground.

At first, certain operations were carried out in border regions to postpone the Iraqi advance in order to reduce the fighting capability and the offensive and fighting capacity of the Iraqi forces. Fortunately, in these operations, with the absolute support of the people--everywhere I should say that with the aid of God, with the moral support of the imam and the material and moral support of the people--the ground forces succeeded in these operations in reducing the fighting capability of the Iraqi forces. This had to happen. This offensive had to be slowed down, then stopped. There is a special succession of tactical operations. The offensive had to be stopped and finally this offensive wave and the ability to continue the offensive had to be taken away from the Iraqi Army. Then through reconstruction, repair and with the choice of the suitable time and place a counteroffensive had to be carried out. With the assistance of God, the ground forces are proceeding toward the achievement of complete readiness for the start of a counteroffensive. We are confident that the Iraqi Army at the moment, from a psychological standpoint, is not in a position to withstand the counteroffensive of the ground forces, which will certainly be supported by the air force, the Airborne Division and the people. Even today, we had a number of local successes. Of course, we should never be too pleased with these local and domestic successes.

The condition of the war is extremely changeable and fluid. At every hour it may change, but at the moment, since morning, we have succeeded in completely breaking up an armored column of Iraqi forces near the Karun River south of Ahvaz, between Ahvaz and Khorramshahr, of course far from Karun. That region has been cleansed. Another column which had been in [words indistinct], between Ahvaz and the Iran-Iraq border, was broken up with a special tactic, truly with the valiant acts of the armed forces--the ground forces, air force, the Airborne Division, guards, local people and the navy commandos. At the moment we are engaged in mopping-up operations. Of course, we should speedily fill the gap left by the Iraqi forces and not give them the opportunity for returning, reconstruction or [word indistinct].

In (Pay-e Pol) region, (Pay-e Pol Charkheh Zaykhosh), we have had a remarkable success. In military terms, crossing rivers is one of the most difficult stages of an operation because the forces which cross a river are very vulnerable. Fortunately, we have gone beyond the point of being vulnerable.

In (Eyni) region of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab from yesterday until this morning we have been exposed to the heaviest pressures of the Iraqi ground and air forces. In other words, a battalion of the commandos of the Iraqi forces who were among the champions of the Ba'th were brought to this region last night to penetrate to Gilan-e Gharab. Here I express my appreciation and gratitude for the valor of the people of Gilan-e Gharab, who have heroically defended the city. Their action with the assistance of the armed forces resulted in two of the three Iraqi battalions [words indistinct], about 500 people have been completely broken up. According to a report I have received, our forces have not succeeded even in collecting their corpses today nor in collecting their injured. They have only managed to round up a number of prisoners. They have been urged to show maximum consideration for the injured, in keeping with our Islamic culture and our culture, so that before nightfall the Iraqi injured may be collected and treated.

At the moment, preparations have been made for our counteroffensive. Yesterday and today we have been successful in all fields. In particular, the Iraqi ground forces, which originally started their offensive with 12 divisions--of which 7 are currently in action along the borders of Iran--is not an organized and believing force. This will cause their command and leadership to be broken up at the very first blows. Their control is weakened and there is no belief, unity, solidarity or cohesion in their chain of command. When they are broken up it is very difficult for them to reorganize.

These are our hopes. Of course, we should never feel proud as a result of these regional and local successes. We should fight until we have completely expelled the enemy forces from the Islamic lands; not only should we expel them but I believe we should destroy them, because if we expel them it is possible that they may reorganize and attack once again in a different place. They should be completely destroyed so that this aggressive being will not be able to pose a threat to our country.

[Reporter] Many thanks for taking part in this interview. [end recording]

MAJLIS TO SEND LETTER TO NONALIGNED COUNTRIES ON WAR

JN080741 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] The public session of the Islamic Majlis was opened at 0825 yesterday with Koranic verses.

The session, chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, dealt with the project to meet the needs of the revolution guards. After approval of the project, its broad lines and the suggestions of the Majlis members were referred to the competent committee.

Our correspondent reports that the project was submitted for discussion before it was adopted. Representatives of the Islamic Army of Iran and the revolution guards also submitted clarifications of the project.

The Majlis public session also dealt with the draft law on how to manage the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The session also dealt with the proposal submitted by 15 Majlis members on merging the Ministries of Education and Higher Education. The session also discussed a special list concerning the new organization proposed for the Ministry of Roads and Transport.

At the end of the session, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis stated that a letter to the nonaligned countries on the Iranian-Iraqi war has been prepared and that it will be referred to those Majlis members who wish to sign it.

Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani spoke about the second anniversary of Khomeyni's departure from Iraq. He said: Our people's desire was to celebrate this glorious day. The entire people, however, are struggling in these days and all the country's young men have left from various parts of Iran for the front of jihad. We consider this jihad by the young men as the fruit of the imam's jihad. Prior to the official Majlis session, one of the Majlis members spoke about the war between Iran and the Iraqi regime. He said: It is natural that material and financial losses result from the war. In this war, which has been imposed on us by Saddam Husayn, the agent of imperialism, we have to struggle on three levels: economic, political and military.

Rafsanjani referred to the meeting Prime Minister Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i held with the Soviet ambassador. He said: World diplomacy is based on falsehoods. This diplomacy contradicts our slogan of neither East nor West. This slogan does not permit us to extend our hand to flatter any of the big powers. With God's help and the support of the people we shall triumph in this war imposed on us.

After the official session, one of Tehran's Majlis members submitted a report on his trip to the war zones in western Iran. He said: Our struggle has always been directed against imperialism, whether Western or Eastern imperialism. We never intended to enter a war with our Muslim brothers. The enemy, however, has not been able to accept our Islamic Revolution, which has drawn the attention of all the world.

Therefore, the enemy wanted to check it in any manner or method. That's why this war, imposed by the agent Iraqi regime on our struggling people, took place.

The Tehran Majlis member stressed that the Iraqi regime and the Western and Eastern superpowers must realize that when our revolutionary society rose up, it did not possess any sophisticated weapon. [passage indistinct]

MAJLIS COMMITTEE ORDERS SURVEY OF ARMED FORCES RESOURCES

LD081148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, the Defense Committee of the Islamic Consultative Assembly held a meeting this morning during which the country's general defense plan was debated and discussed. The session also reviewed the battle by the fighters of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the mercenary Iraqi Ba'thist infidels, the status of the fighting and the future of the war. In conclusion, it was decided that two members of the committee should carry out a survey and investigation regarding the resources of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and report the result.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL GHARAZI COMMENTS ON WAR

GF071420 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1335 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Interview given to unnamed NIOC reporter by Khuzestan Governor General Gharazi on 6 October 1980--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Gharazi, I want to ask you about the battlefront in Dezful, Susangerd and Khorramshahr. Since we know you have been active at the front, could you give a comprehensive report to our people?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to dear struggling listeners of Iran. In answer to your question, the thing I feel and see is that the war is a complicated matter. It starts at one point and passes through many forms before reaching its final shape. When the final shape is reached, if it is directed correctly it will be won and be won and, if not, there will be repercussions.

We have to accept the fact that we are a country that has not been in a war since the Iranian-Russian war of the 1800's. Our generation has passed. [sentence as heard] Our people fought internal imperialism actively, but we never had a war with a clearly defined front. Now, thank God and following the victorious revolution, we have a situation--a God-given situation--and the war has come to our country.

During the first days we were in a hurry. The people were following the situation with worry, asking why such a thing should happen, why Iraq should attack us and so on. They prepared themselves quickly to participate in the war and they have participated. The war lost its importance after the first few days. Bombings and fighting became normal for the people. I, personally, learned enough for my lifetime. We thought that when the airports were struck it was a significant blow. But then we repaired them in a few hours--that is, the municipality repaired them.

On the other hand, they started scaring the people, but that did not last very long. The enemy was trying to pretend in the first few hours, or the first few days, that the end was inevitable. Considering the damage they had inflicted, they thought it was effective enough. But the resistance by the population has been very strong. They have neutralized and countered all these blows. At the moment the people are in a stable situation, and that is the best possible situation in any war. If we look at the record of other countries which were in wars--for example, that of France in World Wars I and II, especially in World War I--it panicked in the first few days, but then the nation stabilized for 4 years of war. Stability was gained. Fortunately we achieved stability much earlier. The enemy's forces are being supported by all the Eastern and Western countries and are being supplied by them. As our brothers say, the tanks are destroyed but they seem to grow back on the spot. At least we can say our officers, our brother fighters, are learning quickly about the war. This is the situation on all fronts. A historic event took place in Khorramshahr when, on 8 September, the people were facing guns and shaking their fists at cannons. But the guns were not firing.

The people of Khorramshahr had resisted the guns firing at them. I do not know if you remember or whether you have been told about the person who was thrown out of Iran by the nation and died in exile; he forced the forces to fire on the people. But the situation resolved itself. In the present situation it is proved that something historic and new is happening--that people can win against modern weapons. This was well proved in Khorramshahr.

I thought that following these events morale would be low--and it has been 3 days since we were with these brothers--but we come and go and see that the morale is much higher and stronger. In Ahvaz the front is very active. I see that the activity has offered some new opportunities to the population. They come with devotion to fight the foreign enemy. Of course, we consider Iraqi soldiers our brothers, but those officers who think of the United States as their supporter are servants of Satan.

Since it is of strategic importance and the main artery for Khuzestan, the enemy might station a large force in Dezful to close the roads and stop the activities of our airbase. It is of great importance to Iraq to capture the garrison. This means their military tacticians are sending more forces to the Dezful front than to Khorramshahr or Ahvaz. That is why there is so much propaganda over this. We will never forget that the front in Dezful has many capable people who will fight actively.

I can say that a new child has been born on the front in the name of the guard brothers and soldiers. This new child will give a jaw-breaking answer to the problems. Our people have prepared themselves to face the new problems brought about by the war.

[Question] With respect to Susangerd and Bostan...

[Answer] Yes, the situation in Susangerd, Bostan, and the like was an interesting one. The Hamidiyeh garrison in the area was weakened as a result of long fighting. I was with these brothers one night. A large number of (?Iraqi) tanks were in the Susangered area against a defenseless garrison with a few brothers with whom we had talked... [sentence as heard]

The following morning the war situation changed. They were ready to fight, and 100 to 150 of the enemy tanks were destroyed. They retreated. If they have any plans for this (?area), they will return. We are waiting for them to come to Susangerd, Bostan and [name indistinct], but nothing has happened so far. The enemy is probably preparing to return with equipment that he expects will protect him from another defeat. This happened there and the situation was resolved, leaving the Hamidiyeh garrison safe.

[Question] Let us go back to the question of Khorramshahr. What is the situation of the forces--both ours and the enemy's--and what is the situation of the battle?

[Answer] The enemy's fire, due to his attacking Khorramshahr from three directions, is very effective. He can shell Khorramshahr any time he wants, both from his territory and from inside our territory. The city is therefore easy prey for the enemy, but it is stuck in his throat and will result in severe bleeding. I heard that Iraqi radio and television said that the crazy people and guards in Khorramshahr--and I apologize to our listeners for saying this--had thrown the Iraqis out of the city. That indeed happened to the enemy, but the enemy is very close to us in Khorramshahr and can shell us anytime.

There are of course, plans to protect Khorramshahr, but there is no need to explain them. We may be able to protect Khorramshahr with God's help against the enemy's short-range weapons. It is our duty to do this and organize the front so that short-range arms cannot hit the city. Khorramshahr and Abadan have always been under this threat and long-range weapons can hit them. I have a feeling that in the last 2 days only long-range shells have been hitting those cities. We hope to be able to find a solution to this problem as well.

[Question] Last night Iraqi television aired an interview with the Iraqi defense minister. A subject that was discussed, as we saw and heard, was whether foreign soldiers were involved in the war with Iran. He said that some of the Iranian prisoners were Libyan and Syrian soldiers. I wanted to ask your opinion as Khuzestan governor general on the subject. Can it be true?

[Answer] I do not know. It is true that the war is an imposed one, but when a responsible authority can come and issue such a blatant lie, this shows only weakness. In the course of our revolution, we have become the biggest martyr nurturer of history. We do not have any need to bring in soldiers from Libya or Syria. Do you know that a large number of our brothers are fighting in the Palestinian fronts and are still there? We have no shortage of manpower and have never felt any such problem. I believe that such cities as Abadan, Khorramshahr, Dezful and Ahvaz, have several times the manpower required for the front.

[Question] On the question of a cease-fire, which the regime in Baghdad was making a great deal of propaganda about sometime ago--saying that if Iran accepted the conditions they would make it effective from yesterday morning--do you think that such a thing could be real, or was it a political bluff? If it was real--and they announced the cease-fire yesterday morning--which side broke the cease-fire?

[Answer] The cease-fire was there in name only--an order which was needed only if it was obeyed.

I think they faced strong opposition in Khorramshahr and this, coupled with the defeat in Susangerd, resulted in the fact that their masters decided that the possibilities of the Iraqis capturing a town, even one near the border, were very slim. You know that the citizens of Mehran, which had been captured, have expelled the Iraqis. Iraqi military strategy changed because of this. They might have been under the illusion, supplied by Western strategists, that if they attacked us from the West our [word indistinct] will be disrupted and that the antiregime forces are strong enough to disrupt the cities and eventually end the Islamic Republic.

Now they have seen the strong resistance and have concluded that their original strategy was wrong. We have heard that there are over 4,000 Savakists, officers and other army personnel living in Iraq, and that the war was organized mostly by them. They managed through their connections to force the Iraqi Ba'thist regime to start this war. They also thought that after their extensive propaganda the nation would not support the regime in Iran. A one-sided cease-fire has no meaning. They should announce such a thing through an international organization. That organization should be one acceptable to both sides.

The Government of the Islamic Republic has not discussed anything with any international authority and will not do so. There is no cease-fire. The whole thing was a military trick. And they attacked Tehran, Abadan, Khorramshahr and Ahvaz yesterday. It is nothing but a ploy to allow them to reorganize their forces.

[Question] You mentioned the Iraqi air attacks yesterday. I wanted to ask you why the people are not better informed about this. This is a question I have been asked many times since last night. On the same subject, Iraqi aircraft attacked us yesterday and we had many dead and injured in several places, but this was not announced. Do you think any attention has been paid to this so that people can be given the real picture?

[Answer] The ruling group we have in Iran wants to keep the population informed. But since the news media are very broad and the joint headquarters has decided to issue all the news--and this is its right--and since the fronts are now widespread, the news is very important.

The brothers have been dealt some blows and so news production has suffered. This has made me unhappy. One cannot even broadcast news which will result in boosting the population's morale. This is even more annoying.

Anyway, there are many shortcomings in the war, and news is one of them. We admit that the population has been deprived of some news. We hope that we can shape the system so that the news departments can give the nation true and correct news.

[Question] To reach some conclusions from our discussion and your explanations, I would like to ask your opinion on the future of the war--that is, the Iraqi military aggression against Iran.

[Answer] The future of the war is the same as the future of our slogan. It is the establishment of a new chapter in history. The future of the war will see Saddam branded as an unstable character who was unable to form a stable government. The future of war is obvious; it will show that this regime has no faith in organized regimes of the world and does not accept philosophical theories about the creation of humane government. Therefore, if the war is stopped in one corner here, the war will start in another corner. This is because the biggest problem in human history is the problem of system of thought. The new system of thinking in the world is different from the other systems and will show its fire everywhere.

You are propagating a new human system of thought. This bothers Saddam, King Khalid, the Soviet regime and the administration in the United States. The enemy might have made some gains militarily, but we look to the new generations who want the formation of new governments. The Iraqi nation, that of Saudi Arabia, [words indistinct] of Turkey are the Muslim nations who are not prepared to accept Western conditions. Therefore, it is necessary for them to fight for their freedom.

It is obvious that enemies change the direction of wars. At the moment the war should be taking place in Iraq. It is God's love that the war is in Iran and we accept it with open arms. This is because we are certain that this Western-organized army will be absorbed within Iran and will be destroyed.

We have a long future of such wars ahead of us. We have a great many problems, such as the situation in Palestine, the problem of Islam against Eastern and Western plots. It is a great honor for us to receive this war so that we can extend our struggle outside our country. This shows our readiness to withstand humiliation.

[Question] Thank you for this opportunity and I want to ask you for any message you may have for the people, especially for the brave fighters on the southern front.

[Answer] I have said it many times to the brothers: I have no message for the people. If I deserve it, I will always accept messages from the people. On all the trips I have made the message of the people has been: Stronger resistance. Do not stop believing in our slogans. There are a great many forces supporting us. If the enemy wins on all the fronts, he can come and [words indistinct]. Any battlefront--not just Dezful--which the enemy tries to organize will be met with stiff opposition by our people.

I want to tell you: The blows that the army deals to the enemy are usually not all-out ones. The thing that forms an unbreakable dam and absorbs the enemy is the people supporting the army in a wide front behind the forces.

We will not ask those forces to come and help us. This is a local war that might last a long time, but there is no need to bring all our forces into it. The war has stabilized. The people have organized and can fight. We must think of solutions which are not outside our slogans. Our biggest gain is to hold tightly to this government that has been formed under the imam's direction and all its slogans. We hope that we have learned this well from the people.

CHAMRAN STATEMENTS ON WAR WITH IRAQ REPORTED

JN072105 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The evening newspaper KEYHAN writes today: Dr Mostafa Chamran says: The Iraqi regime has desperately acted to topple the Islamic state in Iran since the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. However, he said, we consider the recent war the Iraqi regime is launching against us as an American confrontation against Iran, and Saddam as no more than a puppet of the United States in the Middle East. He added that the Iraqi regime pushed 10 armored brigades into war with Iran and each brigade consists of 10,000 men. Two complete brigades were destroyed in the Ahvaz region by our Islamic forces during the past 2 days.

Dr Mostafa Chamran added that before the Iraqi regime began its offensive against Iran, it took into consideration the strength of only the Iranian Army. Therefore, it imagined that its military forces were superior to the Iranian forces, thus ignoring that it would face the forces of 35 million Iranian Muslims. He added: The war raging between the Iraqi regime and the Islamic Republic of Iran was not a war between the Arabs and the Persians, as is said by Saddam. It is the confrontation of the Eastern and Western superpowers with our Islamic Revolution.

Regarding the Soviet Union's role in this war, Dr Chamran said: The Soviet Union has a direct or indirect coordination with the United States. Agreement on the part of the Soviet Union with the former regime was easier for it than agreement with the Islamic Revolution in Iran. We are confident that the Soviet Union is now offering aid to the Iraqi regime. We know this from listening to the wireless contacts between the two countries. [as heard]

Dr Chamran said: The world should know that the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran consists of 35 million Muslim Iranians. This army will hold out solidly before any plot or aggression. The multitudes of our people's sons, who long for martyrdom and who beg every day to take part in defending Islam and the homeland, are a good example of what we say.

Regarding the strength of the Ba'th regime's army, Dr Chamran said that it is supplied with considerable military equipment. [words indistinct] despite the heavy losses inflicted on it daily--losses which exceed tens and hundreds of tanks destroyed or seized by the Islamic Revolution forces.

As for the subject of cease-fire, Dr Chamran said: The subject of cease-fire is out of the question because to cease fire in a war imposed on us does not make any sense. We will aim at continuing this war until the destruction of criminal Saddam. Chamran added: The Iraqi Ba'th regime considers the Iranian people as its primary foe. Therefore, it launches it aggressive campaigns against our disarmed civilians instead of shelling military positions.

He said that the hostility of King Husayn and King Hassan II to our Islamic Revolution is good evidence of the soundness of our revolution. The oppressed peoples of the world lay great hopes on our Islamic Revolution. Only the reactionary and agent regimes in the region find us to be opposers of their dirty intentions.

In conclusions, Mostafa Chamran said: Let the whole world know that we are struggling and living for the sake of peace, friendship and fraternity and that we will defend our independence and freedom, sacrificing all we possess along this path. The Eastern and Western superpowers consider the Islamic Republic of Iran their primary enemy. Therefore, they are now pushing with all their power to squelch our Islamic liberation movement.

He added that the Islamic Republic of Iran carries the noblest mission of civilization in the world and that the Muslim Iranian people do not want it to be Eastern or Western. He said: Our call was not addressed to the Iraqi people only, but also to all oppressed peoples in the world. It is a call for liberation from the shackles of captivity and slavery. This call was in no need of arms. Therefore, the Iraqi regime and the Eastern and Western superpowers do not fear our weapons and military equipment. They are worried by the call of our missionary revolution, which will spread over all mankind, God willing.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES SON OF LATE IRAQI AYATOLLAH

GF071620 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today received Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj as-Sayyid Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim, the son of the late Ayatollah al-'Uzma as-Sayyid Muhsin al-Hakim. Hojjat ol-Eslam Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim arrived in Iran recently. He was compelled to leave Iraq.

RAJA'I REPLIES TO PAKISTANI SHI'ITE MUSLIMS' GREETINGS

GF071652 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] PARS reports that Shi'ite Muslims from Pakistan have congratulated Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i on his appointment as prime minister. The prime minister sent the following telegram in reply:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To the esteemed leader of Islamic Pakistan, our brother Mufti Jaffar Hussain: through this telegram please accept our warmest greetings from the blood-soaked fronts. Amid this raging war being fought between the forces of Islam and infidels, I wish to shake your hand warmly. We are grateful to you for your brotherly concern. We hope that we have not deviated from the right path as shown in the following Koranic verse [quoted in Arabic]: "Be hard on the infidels and be merciful among yourselves."

We are forging ahead with determination. The defense of an Islamic nation is a religious duty of all Muslims. The victory of Islam has been promised by God.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, Islamic Republic of Iran

BBC REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN KHORRAMSHAHR, 'TRAPPED' SHIPS

TA071542 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] We hear first from the southern battle-front in the fighting between Iraq and Iran. The Iranians still say Khorramshahr is holding out against the Iraqi forces. Tehran radio says a government minister made an inspection of the port today, but a BBC correspondent reporting from the Iraqi side early today says the Iraqis maintain that their troops are in control of the port, although there was some resistance in other parts of the town. Christopher Morris sent this dispatch from Basra:

[Begin recording] The Iraqis' capture of the port has brought no immediate relief to the crew members of several foreign ships trapped in Khorramshahr since the war started. The masters of some of the cargo vessels moored in the docks had been keeping up steam in the hope of making a run for it during any lull in the fighting. Even though Iraqi troops now have control of the port, fighting still rages all along the banks of the Shatt al-'Arab waterway south towards the oil refinery at Abadan and beyond.

Escape to the gulf then remains impossible and so long as the war continues, all the many ships still trapped which have not been crippled in the shellfire will have to stay where they are. Overnight the Iraqis continued to consolidate their newly won positions around the port of Khorramshahr. The town itself, although virtually surrounded, is still being defended. Iraqi military commanders said there are still some Iranian snipers in the small pockets of resistance to be cleared out. What is important though in this battle area during the past three days, is the absence of any aerial support for the hardpressed Iranian forces. It has now enabled the Iraqis to transport huge quantities of extra tanks and armour to the front-line and significantly, during last night, bridge building equipment, pontoons and amphibious armoured vehicles suggesting some sort of pinned bridgehead assault over the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. [end recording]

COMMENTARY SCORES BBC COVERAGE OF FIGHTING

LD072144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "The BBC's Idle Talk"]

[Text] Last night BBC radio once again broke with tradition. Having gone a long time without any firsthand reports on Iran due to their former disgrace, a BBC correspondent reported through his Persian announcer that "Khorramshahr has fallen into the hands of the Iraqis, and the Ba'thist forces are advancing."

BBC management, mainly to protect itself, searches through various British newspapers and magazines for items hostile to Iran so that if they broadcast a false report they can put the blame on the writers of that particular publication. During the past few days they had a great deal of difficulty in finding an item harmful to Iran in British publications. Although they tried very hard to find something suitable in order to demonstrate the depth of their hostility and ill will against the Islamic Republic, they had little success. As you know, the British press, like the rest of the press in the capitalist workd, ashamed that it has done nothing so far except lie and quote the nonsense of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY, has been forced to reveal some of the truth. With great reluctance, it has published certain facts which, in the eyes of the experts, more or less reveal the greatness and the importance of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the bravery, self-sacrifice and devotion of the Muslim fighters of Iran.

But the managers of the BBC's Persian program, who could not change the general tone of their program, were certainly not pleased with reading such facts. Basically, it is natural that those who have no other aim but to deliver blows at the Islamic Revolution of Iran will somehow refrain from quoting British newspapers and, once again, resort to making use of their so-called correspondents. Of course, these correspondents, having lost their stomach-filling imperialism rations, which were always available to them in their managers, have a greater grudge against the Islamic Revolution of Iran than the Baha'is who control the Persian unit of the BBC. The BBC, which has justly acquired the fitting title of London's black widow, broadcasts in more than 30 different languages to all parts of the world. For each of these programs, it has in its employ a special clique, depending on the relations of the British Foreign Office to the country in question.

The items which are broadcast by the BBC in various languages vary with the target country. For instance, what the BBC broadcasts in Persian differs from what is broadcast in Arabic, Russian, Urdu or other languages. We have at times heard certain reports from the BBC in various languages that totally contradict one another.

The managers of the BBC's Persian program, who after the lies of its correspondents in Iran were exposed preferred to merely reflect on what had been written in British newspapers, after the change in the orientation of the newspapers concerning their interpretation of the outcome of the war between Iraq and Iran. They suddenly found themselves in a situation which was not at all compatible with their vengeful character. As they did not wish to disappoint that group of their listeners who are fond of hearing their nonsense talk, therefore, last night they engaged in a skillful maneouvre and meddled with the text of the report which had been transmitted by their correspondent from Iraq and changed the name of Basra to Khorramshahr. The correspondent had reported that the Iraqi Government, due to the loss of its sovereignty over Basra, had engaged in a big onslaught to regain the city. The BBC's Persian unit which is in no way willing to bring the news of the weakness and desperation of the Government of the Iraqi Ba'thists to the ears of its fond listeners, changed the word Basra to Khorramshahr and reported the complete occupation of Khorramshahr by the Baghdad forces. In this way they bring hope in the dark of the night of Tehran to those worshippers of the West who appear in the guise of Iranians that their master will soon arrive and once again take them to the green aryamehr [a title bestowed on the shah] pasture for grazing.

BBC management may have forgotten, but we clearly remember what lies they propagated during the Six Day War between the Arabs and the usurpers of Palestine and how at every moment they informed us of the occupation of Damascus, Beirut, Amman and Cairo. If the managers of the BBC's Persian unit rack their brains a bit, they will remember what they used to ram down the throats of the Iranians in praise of the glory and magnificence of the cursed and hated shah; they will remember how, especially during the damned 2,500 year celebrations, they broadcast a lot of nonsense and talked of the presence of the British royalty at the colorful feasts in Persepolis, and how these parasites of society dragged their moving corpses filled with excrement from one place to another. We will never forget the reports on the Islamic Revolution of Iran on BBC radio and how the BBC constantly used to propagate nationalism and tried to glorify their former servants in order to reduce the Islamic nature of the Iranian revolution and to portray it as a national uprising. The interesting point is that the BBC's Persian programs praised precisely those persons whom it cursed each night during the nationalist uprising of Dr Mossadeq.

If these examples are not enough to acquaint you with the BBC's hypocrisy, be advised that this radio, especially in its Persian programs, has not yet reported the bombardment of Iranian cities and the slaughter of innocent people by Iraqi MiG's and has not uttered a word about the destruction of the hospital in Abadan, the populated areas of Tabriz, the bombardment of the people of Pol-e Dokhtar and the destruction of water and electricity installations in Andimeshk. Instead, it has recounted the nonsensical lies of Baghdad radio and the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY word for word for BBC listeners. It has bestowed an importance upon Saddam Husayn, the son of the former doorman of the British Embassy in Baghdad, that is absolutely unbelievable.

The most interesting fact is that the BBC has not referred to even one example of the frightful deeds of Saddam Husayn. It has given such an angelic face to this man-like demon that one would think he had extended a hand to save the bankrupt economy of the British isles and would, after the destruction of the Islamic Republic of Iran, once again bring a fortune to the world plunderers.

Nevertheless, despite all this, we are Muslims. It is better to live by the adage "remember the dead with kindness" and ignore all the satanic deeds of the BBC and its managers and not stir their cesspool so much, for those wretched ones are on the point of death. While Britain has no other option for the sake of its filthy survival than to act as a middleman and a pimp, it is so insignificant in our eyes that we regard it as dead, and according to the principles of honor and chivalry, it is not appropriate to kick the dead.

Further Comments

LD071316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1118 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Last night the BBC, the propaganda corporation of British imperialism, once again put out a brazen lie that the Iraqi forces had occupied the city of Khorramshahr and that they were marching towards Abadan and Ahvaz. Hireling and counterrevolutionary rumormongers had yet to complete the job of extensively propagating the report put out by their masters when, a few moments later, the lies of the BBC were exposed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali in an interview from Khorramshahr with the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the statement of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces.

This morning the BBC tried as hard as it could to gloss over its lie reported last night and, in the usual propaganda policy of imperialist and Zionist corporations, cited its correspondent as saying that the Iraqi forces had occupied the jetties at Khorramshahr port. One must ask the BBC: How was it that last night your correspondent was loitering with the Iraqi forces in the city of Khorramshahr toward Abadan and Ahvaz, but this morning he ran aground at Khorramshahr jetties? Which of these lies is bigger than the other? The report last night or the report today?

From the outset of the aggressive war waged by the Iraqi Ba'th regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran, imperialist and Zionist propaganda corporations rose in support of the American hireling Saddam's regime. During the initial days of the onslaught by the Iraqi Ba'thists, imperialist and international Zionist loudspeakers joyfully heralded the fall of the Islamic Republic of Iran and sensationalized the figments of the imagination of little Saddam Saddam, to the effect that he would destroy Iran's Islamic Revolution in another couple of days. However, once again the real and true awe of God's message in the Koran on the conflict between right and wrong was manifested.

It should not be left unsaid that in the same way that superpowers have reached an understanding over plundering the resources of the deprived people of the world and over their political and military interests so have they reached an understanding on an international system of propaganda. They always maintain a propaganda balance and use cold war propaganda as a well-known weapon to bring about deviation in revolutionary and liberation movements. For the world's oppressed, the terminology employed by the Eastern and Western propaganda corporations are devoid of any value. From their hegemonist and aggressive actions one can realize the sort of thought and intention that lie behind them. Today they speak of humanity and love of man and human rights. But the people in the world are witnessing everywhere their violations of human rights and their destruction of man for their own interests. These dependent propaganda corporations, in the war between Iran and Iraq, have all tried to achieve their objective of destroying Iran's Islamic Revolution and to provide propaganda fodder for their remaining spies and hirelings in the country.

However, the courageous and Muslim Iranian people have learned from their past revolutionary experience and know very well those rumormongers for whom all the false reports put out by the BBC, the Voice of America and Israeli radio are incontestible fact; they also know from where these hirelings are fed and whom they are serving. The American Saddam like his friend, the destroyed shah, has invited thousands of Western journalists to Iraq, is entertaining them in luxury hotels and is bribing them out of the fund plundered from the deprived Iraqi people to prepare favorable reports for him, to put seemingly true gloss over the figments of his imagination and speak of the victories he has achieved only in his dreams. Nevertheless, Iranian Muslim fighters deliver more severe blows against the wrong every day and it will not be long before God's promise of the victory of right and the defeat of wrong will be realized.

IRAQI PEOPLE, NOT SADDAM HUSAYN TRUE VICTORS IN WAR

JN972236 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1804 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] Who is the winner in the war which the agent Iraqi Ba'th is waging against the Islamic Republic? It is everyone's right to ask: Who is the winner in the war which Saddam declared against the Islamic republic of Iran?

Some might say that the United States is the primary winner. They might justify such a belief by saying that having failed to strike at Islamic Iran through imposing an economic boycott and fabricating successive plots both internally and externally, the United States had no alternative but to use Saddam to strike at Islamic Iran under Arabism and other slogans. Thus, the United States would be able to limit the Islamic Revolution to its borders, particularly since it failed to paralyze this revolution through various past attempts. The United States would also guarantee the incitement of chauvinist grudges under the leadership of a new pioneer, grudges which would represent barriers to the spread of the light of Islam.

As for the losses in lives as a result of such a war, these would only be sustained by the Muslims. Moreover, the burning of institutions, supplies and military and economic equipment would only serve to raise the rate of U.S. exports to the Middle East. The United States would be compensated for the cost of oil and its trade balance would thus benefit. Despite its convincing justifications, however, such an opinion is weakened by the fact that one of the primary U.S. interests is to guarantee the flow of oil and stability and security for the region's regimes. Thus, waging a war might not be in line with such a goal.

Some might say that the Soviet Union is the winner in the war which the agent Saddam Tikriti declared against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Indeed, the Soviet Union encouraged Saddam to wage the war by supplying him with various arms and experts, particularly since it witnessed his embracement by the West, which was manifested by his abrogation of many agreements and the forceful and cruel strike at the Iraqi Communist Party.

Thus, the Soviet Union incited this puppet to wage war and supplied him with arms in an attempt to embrace him again and protect and bolster the remaining Iraqi Communists from attempts by the Saddam clique to assassinate them. The Soviet Union Believes that via Iraq, it can find a stepping stone along the warm coasts of the Persian Gulf, which it has always desired. The Soviet Union believes that such a war would divert the people's attention from its ugly crimes in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union believes that it would probably be able to suppress the zealous revolutionaries in its southern republics.

Despite such justifications, however, the Soviet Union has not achieved any of these aspirations. Indeed, Saddam has been transformed into a U.S. puppet, whose duty it is to remove all obstacles threatening the capitalists' interests.

Others might say that the Soviet Union and the United States are neutral and that Saddam is the winner in such a war. A reply to such an opinion would be that the whole world in general, and Muslims in particular, are cursing this rash fascist, who has imposed an unjust war on the youthful (?cream) of Islam, has shed Muslim blood in the holy month, has burned houses and dispersed the wealth of Muslims in order to satisfy his cheap personal caprices and to serve the despicable colonialist interests. Indeed, the excesses of the media and the personal compliments of some collapsing Arab regimes are only for the purpose of warding off the evil of such a rash tyrant.

Thus, who is the winner in such a war? We believe that the heroic Iraqi people are the only ones who would emerge victorious from such a war. Indeed, all indications of the battle and occurrences inside and outside Iraq affirm that the throne of Shah Saddam is on the verge of collapse. Indeed, his oppression of the Muslim Iraqi people, which has gone beyond limits, is over and the light of the great Islamic dawn is appearing. The banners of victory are looming on the horizon. The day of salvation from tyrants is coming.

IRANIAN, OTHER ISLAMIC STUDENTS ABROAD SUPPORT TEHRAN

Students in Italy Ordered Home

AU080812 Rome ANSA in English 0805 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 8 Oct (ANSA)--The Iranian Embassy has ordered all Iranian students not duly registered in Italian universities to return home immediately for draft into the war with Iraq or else be classified as deserters. A number of Iranian students in the country who have been demanding the right to take mid-October admission exams for entrance into the Italian university system will be coming to the capital today to press their case at the foreign affairs and education ministries.

The only foreign students entitled to take the exams under current regulations are those who have completed Italian language programs at the university for foreigners in central Perugia or at the University of Siena. The Perugia University administration is expected to hand down a final ruling on the Iranian student's request Friday.

6,000 Return From India

BK071456 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Oct (AFP)--About 6,000 of the 10,000 Iranians studying in various Indian universities were voluntarily returning to their country in the wake of the current Iran-Iraq conflict, PTI news agency reported here today, quoting a spokesman of the students.

PTI quoted Hussain Tharikki and two others as having told the press at Bhopal, in central Indian Hadhya Pradesh, that many of them had already reached Iran, while some were yet to leave, to help in the war effort. According to them, many of the students came from Khorramshahr, Abadan and other areas, presently under heavy attack from the Iraqis, and were concerned about the plight of their families over there. They, however, clarified that their government had not insisted on students returning now.

In reply to another question, Rahmatullha, another leader, said although they had several groups owing allegiance to different ideologies, all of them were progressive and democratic and fully backed the government's policies.

Tehran: 300,000 Pakistanis Volunteer

JN071902 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The orator and the secretary general of the Pakistani Al-Imamiyah University has announced that 300,000 Pakistanis have expressed their readiness to start a march to Iran and to participate in the jihad against the agent Iraqi regime. The Pakistani brothers' eagerness to defend the Islamic Republic of Iran is increasing day by day. The Iranian Embassy in Islamabad has received a flood of letters and cables from the representatives of the various strata of the Pakistani people expressing their strong desire to join the jihad against the blasphemous agent Iraqi regime. A large number of retired army personnel of the Pakistani Army have asked to participate in the jihad.

Turkish Students Await Imam's Call

JN071900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The Islamic committees of Turkish university students have announced that they are awaiting the orders of the nation's imam and the founder of the Islamic Republic in Iran to join the first ranks on the front with their brothers, the soldiers of the Iranian Armed Forces and the revolution guards, in their battle against the infidel Iraqi Ba'th regime. In a statement issued on this subject, the Muslim student committees said that they hope their request will be received favorably by Imam Khomeyni so that they will not be deprived of the honor of becoming martyrs.

Philadelphia Muslim Support

GF071644 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington reports that after last Friday's prayers Muslims in Philadelphia adopted a resolution declaring their support for the heroic Muslim Iranian people in their war against infidelity embodied by Saddam Husayn, shah Husayn of Jordan and other agents of imperialism in the region. In their statement the Muslims declare their disgust and indignation at the Iraqi attack against Iran. They call on Muslims of the world to denounce the attack and support the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

SADDAM HUSAYN'S FAMILY REPORTEDLY ARRIVES IN PARIS

GF071335 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] According to reports, the family of Saddam Husayn has arrived in Paris via Jordan. Saddam's family is accompanied by the family of Saddam's father-in-law, Khayrallah Talfah. The reports added that when Iranian planes overflew Iraqi cities in order to distribute leaflets groups of people stood on their rooftops shouting Islamic slogans and expressing their support for the Iranian Muslim pilots.

FRANCE: GOVERNMENT ASKS BAKHTIAR NOT TO SPEAK ON RADIO

LD081020 Paris Domestic Service in French 1000 GMT 08 Oct 80

[Text] First, a correction: Mr Shahpur Bakhtiar will not be taking part in the broadcast "Facing the Public" on Paris radio this evening. Mr Bakhtiar has informed us that the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs had asked him not to take part in our program at 1910 on Paris radio this evening.

FRENCH INDUSTRIALISTS ASKED TO HELP MAINTAIN TEHRAN'S ARMS

LD071049 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Oct 80 p 3

[Jacques Isnard report: "New Arms Deals"]

[Excerpt] French industrialists connected with the aircraft industry have been asked by some Iranian officials to look after and ensure the operational "maintenance" of certain American military equipment, of which the Iranian Army holds large quantities but which it has not always been able to keep in good shape because of a lack of space parts needed to ensure their effectiveness. In particular, this applies to hundreds of helicopters purchased from the United States by the preceding regime which have ever since lacked either spare parts or logistical support to keep them operational.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF ISSUES STATEMENTS

146: Iraqi Soldiers Surrender

LD071734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 146 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Dear revolutionary compatriots of Iran: When the cry of God Almighty was heard, groups of Iraqi soldiers, inspired by the heroes of Islam, responded to God's call and threw themselves into the open arms of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, thus joining the ranks of Islam's army and leaving blasphemy's division.

During today's attacks in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region and along the border, heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy. Ninety members of the Muslim Iraqi forces with their arms and equipment surrendered to the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and joined the army of Islam.

In Khorramshahr the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the guards corps, with the cooperation of the public and the armed local brothers, have the situation completely under their control and have severely countered any aggression by the Iraqi mercenaries.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

147: Battle With Iraqi Units

LD072140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2056 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Statement No 147 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Committed and Muslim compatriots: The Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which always rely upon the one God, continue their determined battle against the aggressive enemy and have achieved significant victories.

At 0600 this morning, 7 October, units of the Army and the Gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran fought against the infantry and mechanized units of the enemy and delivered blows to the Iraqi mercenaries. During this clash more than 20 Kalashnikovs and a considerable amount of enemy ammunition were seized by our forces and 9 of the enemy forces were captured.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

148: Iraqis Attack Shushtar, Dezful

LD080749 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0730 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 148 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, Iraqi Ba'thist mercenary forces at 0830 today,8 October, attacked Shushtar from the air and at 0906, areas surrounding the Dezful base. Casualties and damages inflicted on these areas will be made available to the noble Iranian nation once received and confirmed.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

149: Thanks to Khuzestan Citizens

LD081114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1038 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 149 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Excerpts] In His exalted name. Valiant and faithful citizens of Khuzestan, may God's greetings be upon you, patriotic and valiant people who assist militant brothers in the armed forces to protect the relgion and the realm. Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, the commander of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the armed forces in the region is extremely grateful for the all-embracing material and moral support of the noble citizens of Khuzestan, particularly the citizens of Andimeshk, Dezful and Shushtar, who spared no effort to assist the armed forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the general region of (Omkhosh).

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

150: Downing of Iraqi MiG's

LD081058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Statement No 150 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Struggling and heroic Iranian nation, during the air attacks by Iraqi mercenaries today at 0855 two attacking MiG's were shot down in Dezful and one at 1130 in Omidiyeh, Ahvaz region, by the fighters of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ABADAN CITIZENS WARNED OF IMMINENT AIRRAID

GF071550 Abadan NIOC Radio in Persian 1545 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Dear listeners, please pay attention. Dear listeners, please pay attention: The siren you will hear is the red alert. This means an airraid is imminent. [sound of siren]

AHVAZ RADIO ADVISES CITIZENS OF ALERT STATUS

White Condition

GF071306 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Attention, attention: The siren you will now hear is the announcement for the white condition. This means there is no longer any danger of an airraid. [sound of siren]

7 Oct Red Alert

GF071602 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1552 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Dear listeners, please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you will hear means that an airraid will be taking place. Stay calm, leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren for 2 minutes followed by airraid instructions]

8 Oct Red Alert

GF080517 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0512 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] This Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Attention, attention: The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. There is definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard]

Province on Red Alert

GF080813 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 0802 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] This is Ahvaz, the Voice of the Islamic Republic. Dear listeners, please pay attention. The siren you are about to hear is the red alert. There is definite danger of an air attack. Remain calm. Leave your places of work and go to shelters. [sound of siren is heard, followed by red alert instructions]

Dear listeners, pay attention. All of Khuzestan Province is on red alert.

KERMANSHAH RADIO ISSUES RED ALERT WARNING 7 OCT

GF071601 Kermanshah Domestic Service in Persian 1543 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Please pay attention, please pay attention: The siren you are about to hear means the red condition and is an indication that an airraid will take place. We ask you to please keep calm and comply with safety aspects of this condition by going to the shelters. Leave your radios tuned in and wait for further instructions. [sound of siren for 3 minutes followed by repetition of message]

SHIRAZ RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS TO CITIZENS REPORTED

Province on Red Alert

GF071646 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1627 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] The condition is now red. An airraid is sure to take place over the city of Shiraz and all of Fars Province. Please obey all instructions. [airraid instructions given]

Landing Aircraft

GF071704 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1655 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Dear compatriots, please pay attention: An aircraft is about to land at Shiraz airport. We ask compatriots living near the landing strip and (Sar-e Pol-e Fasa) districts not to shoot at this aircraft; it is our own. [message repeated three times at 1-minute intervals]

Condition White

GF071720 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1710 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [sound of siren] Dear listeners, please pay attention: With God's help and the heroic actions of the air force antiaircraft [words indistinct], the danger is over and we announce white conditions. The siren you are hearing is the announcement of white conditions.

TABRIZ REPORTS REFINERY FIRE EXTINGUISHED

GF071637 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The fire in Tabriz refinery was brought under control and extinguished today.

TEHRAN CITIZENS WARNED OF AIRRAIDS 7-8 OCT

LD071410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention. The signal you will hear right now is a danger signal or "red alert." This means that an air attack is imminent. Leave your places of work and go to your shelters.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1450 GMT on 7 October and at 0539, 0810 and 1022 GMT on 8 October]

Ends of Alerts

LD071444 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1425 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Attention, attention: The signal you now hear is to announce an "all clear" or "condition white." It means that the attack has either ended or else it is no longer probable. Leave the shelters.

[Tehran Domestic Service in Persian repeats this announcement at 1521 GMT on 7 October and at 0608 and 0820 GMT on 8 October]